THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,387—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie... ... "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish, ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 24-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli.	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	8560	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheli	23rd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
28th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	...	..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Morea	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE.	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick..	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 27th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
N.B. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 19th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th August, at noon.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.
Price, Rs. 18 per dozen.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 17-0 per doz. Cash.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.
At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	,,	,,	Soundy	,, 275
3	,,	,,	Collard and Collard	,, 325
4	Semi-Grand	,,	Erard	,, 360
5	Plain Square	,,	Maud	,, 250
6	,,	,,	Doener	,, 650
7	Semi-Grand	,,	Broadwood	,, 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			,, 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

A, L & W'S "UNSHRINKABLE" A, L & W'S MONSOON FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

I shall feel obliged if will you send me, as soon as possible, some Flannel Shirts as before. The last Shirts you made for me were in '83 or '4, and I am still wearing them, I cannot get such good Flannel in England.
Bourton, Gloucestershire, 24th May, 1888.

		Rs	a.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, very Absorbent, Cool, Durable, and most comfortable in Wear. Can be supplied in White, Plain Greys, &c., and neat Striped Patterns.	each	10	0
	or six for	57	0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS. Nothing superior procurable. Wool-dyed and thoroughly Shrunk. In Plain Greys, &c., and neat Fancy Striped Patterns.	each	9	8
	or six for	55	0
TENNIS OR CRICKETING SHIRTS with turn-down Collars attached, White Silk and Wool	each	10	0
White Saxony Flannel	,,	10	0
White Twilled do	,,	10	8
SLEEPING SUITS, in any of the above materials	,,	20	0

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

BOMBAY.

"KAISERS."

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.
COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS,
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.
Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.
Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LTD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots..... Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. ..... Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ..... Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do. ..... Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated ..... ,, ,,	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ..... ,,	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.		
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ..... ,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ..... ,, ,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ... ,,	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings ..... ,,	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND and Co., PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "OTHELLO," ARRIVED from Hull and Middlesbro, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th Aug., 1888.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors, JOHN BRISTED, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dookyard, through registered post up to 1 p.m., gunfire on THURSDAY, 23rd August, 1888, for the supply for one year by contract at Bombay of tonnage for the landing of COAL arriving at Bombay in Colliers and for the supply of lighters for shipping coal and stores.

For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 16th August, 1888, or apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

A. CAMPBELL, Captain I. M., Officiating Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dookyard, Bombay, 8th August, 1888.

BEST LONDON MADE WATCHES,

BY

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AND JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Watches, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 120.

Gold Watches, from Rs. 220 to Rs. 900.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1847.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 5 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to shareholders on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, D. M. PETIT SONS, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1888.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદ્રાસ ઈનિાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of the said after THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1888, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors, મુલજી જેઠાની કુા.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 22nd August, 1888, both days, inclusive.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 31 inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, McLeod Road, Karachee, On TUESDAY, the 21st day of August, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November, 1887.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. McHinch, who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

4.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. Matheson, as Auditor, vice Mr. J. Grant, resigned.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, A. McHINCH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a new building for the FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY, at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Fort Gratuitous Dispensary," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 28th instant.

A sum of rupees 500 in Cash as earnest money is to accompany the tender. This will be forfeited in case after his tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents, and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

Should a tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PEER MAHOMED CHATTOO, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

AMINABIBI (wife of Mahomed DAYAM ABDOOLASHAM) the elder daughter of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, The 13th day of August, 1888. Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW. Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that PESTONJEE JEEJEEBHOY MOTA NURSUNJINA has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to our client BHAVSAR LALJA KANCHHOD. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 681, new No. 5-01, old Survey No. 157, and new Survey No. 8,624, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Edaljee Muncherjee Desai, and on or towards the south by the house of Hormasjee Jamasjee Kartak, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 119, 121, and ward No. 2,119, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Jeejeebhai Mota Nursunjina and his tenants.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1888.

PESTONJEE & BUSTIM, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

ALL the interest of the undersigned in certain outstandings of the Company will be OFFERED FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, instant, at 3 p.m., by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, at their rooms in Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay. A list of the outstandings and the conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers as above.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1888.

GEORGE W. READ, AMEERODIN TYABJEE, Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the Cash Bazar, Ld.

THE SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to the 23rd instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

THE Committee are prepared to receive applications for the post of House Matron. Salary, Rs. 40 per mensem with free rations.

The matron will have charge under the Head Master and Head Mistress of the household arrangements, including the custody of clothes, linen, stores, &c., &c.

Apply by letter only to the SECRETARY to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.

Bombay, 13th August, 1888.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 294½, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of Government Securities, Bank and all other Shares and Stocks. Interest and Dividends realised. Securities kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.

Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved Cheques on Calcutta and Madras received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. S. D. Sassoon as Director, in place of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, deceased.
4. To pass the following Special Resolution :—

That Article 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and is hereby rescinded, and that in lieu thereof, the following article be substituted :—

"93 The firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co. (however that firm may for the time being be constituted) shall be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall receive a commission equal to 10 per cent upon the net profits of the Company, such amount to be paid to them half-yearly, and shall also receive a monthly office allowance of Rs. 500 per month, as a remuneration for all trouble and expenses, except books, stationery, printing, stamps, petty disbursements, and law charges, that may be incurred on behalf of the Company, provided that the aggregate of the Commission and office allowance payable in and one year shall never exceed the sum of Rs. 12,000."

5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Relishes, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS : BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION BANK OF LONDON. Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

	Per doz. qts.
CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—	
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1873	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111	
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, Esst Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE, Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWAB SIR KHURSHED JAH, K. C. I. E. is desirous of engaging the services of a Medical Gentleman (Mahomedan preferred). Salary H. S. Rs. 500 per mensem with prospects. A Diploma from some of the Government Colleges will be a necessary qualification. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned.

J. D'COSTA, Private Secretary to H. E. Kurshed Jah, K. C. I. E.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Comersey Damodar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd August to 5th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep—Albert size, extra double thick.....	8 0	per ream.
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo ..... „	8 0	„
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep—extra thick, large octavo ..... „	8 0	„
Imperial Treasury, Green Rep —Albert size ..... „	7 0	„
The "Castle"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo ..... „	5 8	„
Thick Satin, Superfine, Cream Laid—Albert size ..... „	3 0	„
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper ..... „	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto. „	2 8	„
"Reliance" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality..... „	2 8	„
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. S." ..... „	2 0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
Imperial Treasury,.....	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
Imperial Treasury, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
"Vellum," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	„
Railway Buff	2 0	„
"Advertiser," No. 4	1 14	„
"Special," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1 12	„
"Special," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"Globe, No. 7, extra large	0 13	„
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

Octograph Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2 8	each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0 12	„
Express Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracies. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kurrachee Oil also covered.

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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871.....	£2,196,973	15	8	1881.....	£4,673,299	5	1
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,853,000	
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

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NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Pearse and Company, Limited, 4-30 p.m.
Meeting, Bapty Mills, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Etolia (s), from Liverpool ; and Canara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Indra (s), for Calcutta ; Dago (s), and Busheer (s), Karachi.

CRICKET.—The dates of the match Gymkhana *vs.* King's Own Regiment have been altered to Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st, instead of the 21st and 22nd.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of a Hindoo man, whose body was found floating in a well in that locality. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MEDICAL UNION.—A special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held, at six this evening, to receive the report of the Union deputation that waited upon his Excellency the Governor on Saturday last.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—A labourer, named Balla Joteebah, aged 30 years, while at work on a scaffolding at Upper Colaba, on Tuesday, accidentally fell from a height of about thirteen feet and fractured his right leg. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Bhow Urjoon, a labourer, threw himself into the tank in Dhobi Talao Road, on Tuesday night, when a policeman, doing duty near by, hearing a splash, threw a rope into the tank, which the man took hold of. Constable MacCormack came up at the time, and helped to get the man out of the tank. As he was in an exhausted state he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The man is said to have been ailing for some months past.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lower Colaba, touching the death of Shaik Mahomed, aged 55 years, a tindal employed in the Arsenal. He occasionally suffered from giddiness and difficulty in breathing. On Tuesday evening, on returning home from work, he was seized with a fit of giddiness and died soon after. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

THE ANJUMAN-I-AHBAB.—The president of the Anjuman has received the following letter :—"Simla, the 29th May, 1888. Sir,—I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to accept the address presented by the Anjuman-i-Ahbab on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.—(Sd.) J. P. Howeth, Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

HEIGHT OF WATER IN VEHAR AND TULSI LAKES.—The following is the height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes for the week ended August 12th :—

	Rainfall for the week.		Height of water on the gauge. At the commencement of the week.		At the end of the week.	
	In.	Ct.	Feet.	Ct.	Feet.	Ct.
VEHAR LAKE—						
12th August 1888..	4	09	53	60	54	20
13th " 1887 ...	8	16	60	00	60	20
TULSI LAKE—						
12th August 1888 ..	5	90	52	30	54	20
13th " 1887 ...	9	52	57	20	57	50

THE THEFT OF SILVER AT THE MINT.—In this case, in which one of the moulders was charged by the police with stealing 100 tolas of silver, Mr. Hamilton convicted the accused, but on a charge of attempting to steal the silver. His Worship held that the evidence was not sufficient to prove theft. The accused was seen secreting pieces of silver, and it was ascertained that he subsequently removed them from the Mint premises, though it was not known how he did so. As, however, the evidence of an attempt at theft was clear his Worship convicted the accused, and taking into consideration his past good conduct passed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Guinoo Appa, aged 50 years, a servant to a butcher. On Monday, about midnight, he was seated on the driver's seat of a Municipal meat van coming to Bombay. While passing along the Lady Jamsetjee Road, near the Hassalee Tank, he fell off the seat, and one of the hind wheels of the van passed over the man, seriously injuring him. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that death was caused by internal hæmorrhage from injury to one or more of the abdominal organs. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

FATAL JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ahmed Daniyal, aged 26 years, the son of a weaver, named Daniyal Dyhere, who lives in Dubboo Street. On Friday night, while deceased and nine others were gambling with cards and money on the first storey of a house in Cammateepoora 1st street, with doors fastened from the inside, the police burst open the doors and entered. The deceased in endeavouring to escape arrest jumped out of a window, a height of about fifteen feet, and sustained a compound fracture of the right foot and a severe sprain of the left ankle joint. He was removed to the hospital. On Monday gangrene set in, and amputation was performed. The septic symptoms continued, and the man died suddenly after 7 p. m. on Tuesday. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the deceased was due to gangrene, following the injuries he had received by jumping out of a window. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

THEFTS.—Ambalal Choonilal was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver waist-chain, a brass watch, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Nana Gunput, a Hindoo boarding-house keeper in Bhoiwada 1st Lane, on the 28th ultimo. The accused was a lodger of complainant's. On the date in question the articles were missed by the complainant from a nail in the wall of his room. The police upon inquiries arrested the accused, and found the stolen property pledged with two Marwarrees at Coombarwarra. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Girdhur Chuggun, living on the first floor of a house at Pydownee, reported to the police, on Tuesday afternoon, that during his absence his room was forced open and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 1,038, stolen. A man named Bapooda Ponachund was arrested by the police on suspicion.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which a young Parsee, named Eduljee Nowrojee, was charged with stealing a watch and money. The accused, it appeared, entered a petty dealer's shop in the native town and took up a watch which was lying on a table and walked away with it. He was pursued, and as he ran away threw the watch into another shop. He was, however, arrested. On pleading guilty, and admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1888-89 :—

	BENGAL. IN AUG. 1888.	BOMBAY. IN JULY. 1888.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate.....	49,49,500	17,00 000	66,49,500
Actual	51,64,680	19,23,375	70 88,035
Better than Estimate	2,15 180	2,23,375	4,38,535
Worse than Estimate .	....	.....	..

5 sales of Bengal opium and 4 months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	BENGAL. TO END OF AUG. 1888.	BOMBAY. TO END OF JULY 1888.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate.....	2,47,47,500	60,00,000	3,07,47,500
Actual	2,47,73,535	73,07,325	3,20,80,860
Better than Estimate.	26,035	13,07,325	13,33,360
Worse than Estimate.	....	....	.....

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Re. 1 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday, when there were present Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashunker, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee was called to the chair in the absence of the regular chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

PRINTING OF LETTERS BY ORDER OF MEMBERS.

The Municipal Commissioner sought for the Council's direction, with regard to the printing of letters by order of members, who had addressed them to the secretary. As an instance he mentioned the printing of a letter on the leakage of the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs, which Mr. Javerilal had addressed to the secretary, and which the latter had got printed under his direction. The Commissioner remarked that the course was unprecedented, and it would embarrass matters if individual members were at liberty to get their letters printed by a simple direction to the secretary.

Mr. Raghunath was of opinion that, if a member addressed a letter to the secretary, it should, in the first instance, be placed before the Town Council, who might order it to be printed if they thought it desirable to do so.

Mr. Javerilal said he remembered instances in which letters addressed to the secretary on important matters were printed in the same way as his letter had been printed. In the time of Mr. Ollivant, on a question relating to the Loan Branch, several letters were printed with the result that, in consequence of the discussion that was raised, thousands of rupees were saved to the Municipality. What was a question of the cost of Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 when the printing of letters caused a saving of thousands of rupees ? Mr. Javerilal, after some further remarks, submitted that the course he had pursued was not without precedent.

Mr. Sayani said he had not known individual members ordering papers to be printed, and he believed no individual member could, without the authority of the Council, order the expenditure of a farthing in printing letters or in any other way. He thought that letters might be printed in cases where they would be of public advantage, but the authority of the Council should first be obtained.

Dr. Cowasjee agreed with Mr. Sayani in thinking that the letters should in the first instance be read to the Council, and by them ordered, if advisable, to be printed and then considered.

Dr. Waters was glad the Municipal Commissioner had brought the matter before the Council, for he himself intended to do so. The printing of controversial letters was not desirable, for they led to a waste of the time of the executive, and it was particularly undesirable to enter into a controversy regarding remarks made outside.

Mr. Javerilal's letter was apparently a reply to an article which appeared on the subject in the *Bombay Gazette*. Dr. Waters thought it was not dignified in members of the Council replying to anything that appeared in the public papers. It was further undesirable to have the opinion of one member of the Council on record in print when the opinions of other members, who did not write letters to the secretary, were not placed on record ; and the proceeding was unfair to the letter. At the proper time, Dr. Waters would move that the letters under notice should not be placed on the record.

Mr. Barrow, the secretary, said that old members of the Council would remember that the printing of letters was not without precedent. Many years ago, an objection was raised to the printing of letters, and when it was brought to the notice of the Council, some discussion ensued, and the arrangement was come to that when a member addressed a letter to the Council and wished it to be printed, the secretary should apply to the chairman for his direction in the matter. In the present instance of Mr. Javerilal's letter, the chairman was absent from Bombay, and he (the secretary) therefore got the letter printed at Mr. Javerilal's request. In regard to Major Selby's letters on the same subject, the secretary informed the Council that Major Selby had himself paid for the printing.

Mr. Javerilal did not think that during the whole existence of the Council, there were more than half a dozen letters printed. It was only on very important occasions, when questions involving an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees were involved, that such letters were addressed to the Council.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and carried *nem con.*, that in future no letters addressed to the Council by individual members should be printed at the expense of the Corporation without the same being first placed before the meeting of the Council, and unless such letters are thereafter directed to be printed by the Council.

FIXING FIRE-HYDRANTS.

The Council considered a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, reporting the acceptance by him of a tender for fixing fire-hydrants in different parts of the city.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved that the memorandum be recorded, in which the Commissioner reported the acceptance of a tender for fixing 250 fire-hydrants to the amount of Rs. 4,221 with 10 per cent. contingencies, Rs. 422,—total Rs. 4,643. That under the last para. of section 56 of the Municipal Acts, the Town Council dispense with the invitations for tenders in this case, as the tenders received in answer to the advertisements which were issued were far in excess of the estimate.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The next subject was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of opinion of the solicitors to the Corporation, and copy of reply from the honorary secretary, Natural History Society, on the subject of the proposed transfer of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens to the Natural History Society.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

To THE SECRETARY, Town Council.

Sir,—With reference to the resolution of the Town Council, No. 3562, dated 1st inst., I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the opinion of the solicitors and of the letter from the honorary secretary, Bombay Natural History Society, and to say that, at an interview that I had with the honorary secretary on this subject, I discussed at great length the desirability of keeping the garden open to the public, free of charge at least once a week ; but after hearing the arguments advanced by Mr. Phipson, I think that some charge must be made, and though Mr. Phipson does not agree with me, I think a charge not exceeding one pice, *i. e.*, three pies, a head, should be insisted on on native holidays, and perhaps on the last Saturday in each month. As regards the Adelaide Gardens, I attach a precis of the correspondence on the subject, which will show that attempts were made to send animals to Adelaide, but these failed owing to the refusal of the shipping companies to carry panthers, and to the very high freight asked for other animals. Though in no way legally bound to send animals, I think that, if possible, in future we should send a few animals in return for the kindness of the Adelaide Gardens in sending us animals at the request of Sir James Fergusson. It will be seen that the solicitors consider that there would be no objection to hand over the animals at present, and as soon as the new Act becomes law, there will be no objection to the grant of a contribution to the Natural History Society. As the Act will be in force long before the Natural History Society are ready to receive the animals, there is no objection to the discussion of the subject now.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

To F. L. CHARLES, Esq., Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your No. 7718, dated the 7th ultimo, we have the honor to state that having regard to the provisions of sections 136 and 137 of the present Municipal Acts, we are of opinion that it is not legally competent to the Corporation to grant money to the Natural History Society for the purpose of maintaining their zoological collections or otherwise for the purposes of the Society, but we can see no objection whatever to such a grant being made under section 63 (*d*) of the new Act when it becomes law, and further we do not see that the proposal of the Natural History Society to charge fees for entrance to their proposed garden will in any away affect the right of the Municipality to make such grant, provided of course that the garden and the zoological collection of the Natural History Society are made public (as no doubt they will be) in the sense that the public will have access to them by payment. As regards the present zoological collection of the Municipality, it appears to us that, strictly speaking, the Corporation were not legally justified in expending Municipal monies upon procuring or maintaining them. Having done so, however, the collection, no doubt, is the property of the Corporation, and as such can, we think, be disposed of in such manner as the Corporation shall deem proper. The result, it will therefore be seen, is that in our opinion, the collection may be transferred to the Natural History Society, and that when the new Act has become law, but not until then, it will be legally competent to the Corporation to grant a sum to the Society for maintaining the garden and zoological collection which the latter propose to establish.—We have, &c.,

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND.

Bombay, 10th August, 1888.

From the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society, to the Municipal Commissioner.

Dear Sir,—With reference to our conversation on Monday last regarding the Zoological Garden and the inquiries contained in the proposition carried at the meeting of the Corporation on the 30th ultimo, I am requested by the committee of the Bombay Natural History Society to inform you that (1.) With respect to the "size and scope of the proposed scheme," the committee can give you no definite information, as the success of the project will depend entirely on the amount of support which the Society will receive from its members and the public. This Society was, as you doubtless remember, started less than five years ago, with six members and annual revenue of Rs. 60. It now numbers 420 members producing an income of Rs. 6,300 a year, by means of which it maintains a private museum in the Fort, and distributes free of charge to its members an illustrated journal of the proceedings and transactions of the Society. The committee are confident that if the Society is able to start a Zoological Garden of its own, on a convenient site, without relaxing its efforts to make its museum and monthly meetings, a source of interest to its members, the support which it has hitherto met with, will be greatly increased and its income proportionately enlarged. It is consequently as difficult to give the Municipality an estimate of the size and scope of the proposed scheme, as it would have been five years ago to foresee what the cost would be of forming such a museum as the Society now possesses. The result has been brought about entirely by the individual efforts of the members of the Society, and the committee see no reason to suppose that these efforts will decrease as the usefulness and the popularity of the Society's work is extended. The sum of Rs. 51,900 has been subscribed within one month in support of the proposed Zoological Garden, and it is encouraging to note that the larger part of this sum is from people who have not as yet joined the Society. (2.) As regards the probable expenditure, the committee are of opinion that the above sum will suffice for the cost of fencing in and laying out the grounds, including the working expenses extending over a period of two years, by which time it is anticipated that a small compact and highly attractive collection can be got together. The probable permanent expenses, after the garden has been started, are roughly estimated as follows :—

Superintendent	Rs. 300	per month.
15 *mallees* at an average of 10 ...	„ 150	„
10 keepers at Rs. 11	„ 110	„
2 clerks at Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 ...	„ 80	„
Water (say)	„ 400	„
	Rs. 1,040	„
Contingencies	260	

Rs. 1,300 per month,

or, say, Rs. 15,600 a year. This does not include the cost of food, which would depend upon the number and description of the animals in the collection ; but the committee estimate that if the Municipality would contribute the sum of Rs. 8,000 annually, it would suffice for that purpose, while the Rs. 15,600 would be forthcoming from the public in the shape of gate money and season tickets. As to admitting the public free of charge on certain days in the week, the committee are of opinion that such a course would destroy the possibility of obtaining a revenue by means of subscriptions, and would so seriously interfere with the management of the garden, as to render the proposal impracticable. The suggestion could only be entertained in the event of the Municipality making the grant from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 a year. The committee would be inclined to agree to a very small charge being made on all recognised native public holidays, when the poorer class of people would be likely to visit the garden.—I have, &c.,

H. M. PHIPSON,
Hon. Secy.

The Council resolved to print and circulate among members the above correspondence, which would be considered at their next meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the Court yesterday :—

RE GUSTAV OPITZ.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge as directed by his lordship the other day. The schedule had been amended, and all the creditors were in Bombay. After some further discussion his lordship granted a rule, and made it returnable on the 21st November next.

RE WILLOUGHBY LE GEYT.

Mr. Slater, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition for six months, the insolvent being now in England. His lordship remarked that, on the 18th April last, the hearing was adjourned to that date, the insolvent being ordered to amend his schedule and to serve notices upon his creditors. Mr. Slater stated that subsequently to that order insolvent had to leave for England on medical certificate in June last ; and he was not able to serve notices upon his creditors in consequence. His lordship adjourned the hearing until the third Wednesday in January next.

RE KOOTBOODIN BAPOOSAB MATUK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE FRANCIS XAVIER MINUZ.

Mr. Mankar renewed an application for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent. An interim order was previously refused on the opposition of Mrs. De-Souza, the insolvent's own mother-in-law. Affidavits were now properly filed, from which his lordship would be able to arrive at a correct conclusion in the matter. The insolvent, in his affidavit, stated that several months before he filed his petition and schedule the opposing creditor induced him to marry her only daughter, promising to give his wife a dowry of Rs. 4,000 in Government Paper, besides two houses situated at Mazagon. She gave to insolvent's wife a written agreement in regard to the abovementioned promise and to execute a regular conveyance after the marriage in respect to the two houses. She also promised to give her some furniture, a piano, and gold and silver ornaments. Insolvent further stated that he was also promised a free house and board ; and she also agreed to look out for some employment for him. All these promises were made before the wedding, which took place on the 15th November, 1886. The insolvent then went to Damaun, and returned to Bombay after disposing of his property there as was agreed upon. Two months later he and his wife pressed the opposing creditor to hand over the Rs. 4,000 and the two houses which she had promised to give, whereupon she became wild and turned insolvent and his wife out of doors. Insolvent had done his best to settle the matter amicably, but having failed, his wife filed a suit in the High Court against the opposing creditor for a specific performance of the agreement in question. The suit was managed by the insolvent himself and was still pending. The opposing creditor tried to dispose of the piano, to prevent which insolvent's wife had to file a suit against her in the Small Causes Court. This suit also was managed by the insolvent, and was still pending. With a view to revenge herself upon the insolvent and to prevent him from managing the suits, the opposing creditor filed a suit against him on a promissory note which insolvent had passed to her when he borrowed some money of her for his wedding. Her object in opposing the application for an interim order was to prevent the insolvent from managing the two suits now pending against her. Affidavits made by the insolvent's wife and the attesting witnesses to the agreement corroborated the insolvent's statements.

His Lordship said the conduct of the opposing creditor was seriously impeached in the affidavits. She had promised to give to insolvent Rs. 4,000, and had passed an agreemeent in respect of it. Upon the affidavits filed in the matter, the balance of evidence, in his lordship's opinion, was against the opposing creditor. If she wanted to oppose the insolvent, she might do so at the hearing. An interim order was then granted to the insolvent.

RE BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE BATIVALLA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment until after the first court-day after the vacation. The insolvent had settled with all his creditors except two. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Jamia Shaik Chiltoo ; Edaljee Ardasir Natwalla ; Jaikissondas Petamberdas ; William R. Foster and another ; Mahomedali Adumjee ; Hajee Ismail Comer Hoosein ; Cosman Khatri and others ; and Dadabhoy Sorabjee and another.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

AT a special meeting of the above Association, held at Ratnagheri recently, the following appointments were made :—

Rao Bahadoor Rajaram Khunderao Waidya, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagheri, was appointed president, in place of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Lukshman Dhonddeo Katre, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagheri, was appointed a member of the managing committee, in place of Mr. B. V. Joshi, and is to be the chairman of the managing committee.

Mr. Hari Ramcrishna Samant, having resigned the office of Registrar, Mr. K. N. Agashe is appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Shivram Ramchandra Patwardhan is appointed joint secretary, and Mr. Keshoo Gunshet appointed treasurer, in place of Mr. Patwardhan.

Mr. Vittal Mahadeo Limaye is appointed auditor in place of Mr. K. N. Agashe.

On the recommendation of the secretary and other members the following gentlemen were elected honorary secretaries :—Mr. Cursetji Coowarji Mody, Chief Ledger-keeper, G. I. P. Railway, Stores Audit Office, Bombay ; Mr. K. P. Phadke, Bombay ; Mr. G. R. Bapat, Head Accountant, Salt Department, Bombay ; and Mr. G. Scott, Satara.

It was further resolved that as Mr. Scott has started this scheme, a vote of thanks should be communicated to him.

In 1884 Mr. Scott, when Mamledar of Igatpuri, intended to start a Death Benefit Fund, on the mutual co-operative system, for the benefit of the heirs and families of deceased employés of the Revenue Department only, accordingly he circulated the prospectus and requested all the Revenue subordinates to give an earnest and hearty co-operation in the matter, but his attempts were not then successful. After his arrival at Ratnagheri, the same idea again occurred to him, and he induced some of the leading members of the service in Ratnagheri to start the scheme, and it is through their cordial help that this association was established here in October, 1887. Requisitions are now daily coming in from all quarters, and the association is in a prosperous state. In its annual report the progress of the scheme will be made known to all the subscribers in due course of time. Mr. Scott deserves thanks, for his attempts towards public good. In years to come many a poor widow and orphan may have reason to bless this fund.

A MORTGAGED SHARE TRANSACTION IN DISPUTE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the suit, Joshee Khimjee *versus* Purshotum Damodhar and Govind Damodhur, was heard. Mr. Bicknell, Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the second defendant. Govind Damodhur, the first defendant, appeared in person and admitted the debt. The plaintiff stated that on or about the 18th May, 1885, he borrowed from the defendants, who are brothers, and carry on business in partnership, Rs. 800, to run at interest at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem, on the deposit of his one share in the Sholapore Spinning Mill, of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000. On the 26th May, 1886, the plaintiff borrowed from the defendants a further sum of Rs. 1,000, at the same rate of interest, on the security of two shares in the Madras Spinning Mill, of the nominal value of Rs. 750 each. During 1886 and 1887 he forwarded from the defendants several small sums on the security of the aforesaid shares, and the plaintiff also from time to time made various payments to the defendants on account of the monies due by him to them. On the 17th October last the plaintiff's account was adjusted by the defendants' Mehta, when a sum of Rs. 1,495-1-5 was found due for principal and interest from the plaintiff to the defendants. The plaintiff afterwards on two different dates paid to the defendants Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, in part payment of the money so found due, the entries of which payments appear in the plaintiff's books made by the first defendant with his own hand. Since then the plaintiff borrowed from the defendants a further loan of Rs. 900 at the same rate of interest on the security of the shares. He has recently discovered that the defendants had sold the shares deposited with them without his knowledge and consent, and that the amount realized by the sale of these shares was Rs. 2,760 and the amount due by him to the defendants in respect to these transactions is only Rs. 1,295. The plaintiff therefore claimed to recover in this suit Rs. 1,465, the difference between the amount due by him and the amount realised by the defendants by the sale of these shares. On the 21st December the plaintiff through his attorneys tendered to the defendants Rs. 1,295, the amount admitted to be due by him to the defendants, and demanded of them the return of the shares, but they refused to do so. Under these circumstances the plaintiff prayed judgement for Rs. 1,465 and the costs of this suit.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the second defendant denied the debt and the partnership as alleged by the plaintiff. He further contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to maintain the suit, as his client is not a resident of Bombay but of Porebunder. Evidence was then gone into, after which his Honour dismissed the suit, with costs Rs. 100, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Motilal Balgowandas and others *vs* G de Souza and another—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

512-87—Balkrishna and D—Dhunjibhai Keekabai Gundevia *vs* Dossibai and others—A F Turner and in person.

322-87—Winter, B and B—Heerjee Assoo and another *vs* Bapooji Framji and others—Craigie, L and O.

473-87—Tyabji and D—Oosman Ahmed and others *vs* The Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

69-87—Winter, B and B—Gopalrao Luxumon *vs* the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and another—Hore, C and B.

393-87—Tyabji and D—Fukroodin bin Kumroodin Khutib *vs* Dadoo Meya Malsin and another—Ardesir, H and D.

523-87—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa *vs.* Abdoola Vyad Oosman and others—Wadia and G.

485-87—Tyabji and D—Sukharam Bhaijibhai *vs* Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

185-88—Chalk, W and S—Narondas Haridas and others *vs* Cursondas Shamji—Mansuklal and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha *vs.* Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan *vs.* Loower Cullian Purshotum.—Hore, C and B.

61-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia *vs.* Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotum Hormusjee Dastoor *vs* Meherbi—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubai, Kt, C S I, *vs* Nusserwanji Shapurjee Parekh—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment on motion.

207-86—Bomonji and H—Oomersey Premji and another *vs* Shamji Kanji and another—Hore, C and B.

Short Cause for Judgment.

289-88—Wadia and G—F X Fonseca *vs* J A Mendonca.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur *vs* Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund *vs* F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soorti *vs* Perozbai—H Bicknell.

85-88—Ardesir, H and D—Jehangir Manekji Cursetji and another *vs* Sorabji Framji Bomonji, —Mirza, H K.

87-88—Vinayekrao H—Withoba Narayen Mayeker *vs* Hariohund Withoba Patell and others—In person.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE first report for the season 1888, is as follows :—

The cotton crop of last year was a very short one, but the forecasts received of the crop now in the ground indicate very clearly that the area under cotton will be less even than that of 1887-88.

The largest decrease is on the lands dependent on rain. Irrigated lands have not suffered to the same extent. Six districts report an increase on the area of last year ; in two the areas are the same, and in twenty-three there is a falling off.

The same cause for the diminution in area is reported from almost every district, *viz.*, no rain during May and June and very light winter rains. In the south-west of the province the falling off is due to the fact that the inundation canals commenced to flow very late. Substitution of indigo for cotton is given as a probable cause by two districts. It is also very probable that the abnormal deficiency of the crop of last year coupled with the unfavourable character of the sowing time of the present, may have deterred agriculturists from putting land under cotton.

It is, however, hoped that the actuals will show a considerable improvement on the estimates which have been received. The present estimates are based on the areas of last year which were much below average, and would, therefore, tend to be low, although the reporting officers seem in many cases to have been fully aware of this.

BENGAL.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.—On Saturday, Messrs. J. P. Vaillant and Co. sold to the highest bidders a batch of race horses, among which were the strings of the late Jogeadro Chunder Mullick and Mr. E. H. Gregory. The sale was very largely attended, the sporting element predominating. The bidding was brisk, and the sums realised were satisfactory. Sir Greville fell to the lot of Nobin Chand Dutt for Rs. 1,700 ; Miss King, after a brisk competition, realised Rs. 3,000, having been purchased by Rai Ballo Krishna, of Benares ; Piece Goods fetched Rs. 1,100, the buyer being Mr. Barrowcliffe ; Keswick was purchased by Mr. R. A. Collins for Rs. 400. These belonged to the late Jogendra Nath Mullick. Of Mr. Gregory's horses, Cupola realised Rs. 1,700 ; Rescue, Rs. 1,300 and Comet, Rs. 700. Prelate, for which Rs. 1,400 was bid, was bought in. Enid fetched Rs. 900, and Polly Eccles, Rs. 550, the latter falling to the lot of Mr. W. D. Trezevant.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE DEFALCATIONS.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, Mr. M. P. Gasper, on behalf of Messrs. Mitchell, Reid and Co., and one of their banians, Bassalleram, obtained warrants against Gopal Chunder Mullick, another banian, and his brother, Gokool Chunder Mullick, who acted as cashier under him, for defalcations to the extent of Rs. 22,000. Counsel stated that he would put in seven specific items in respect of the above amount, for the purpose of the prosecution, but the embezzlements extended to over two lakhs of rupees. Mr. Hay, member of the firm of Messrs. Mitchell, Reid and Co., was called, and stated that Bassalleram, one of the banians, joined the firm in this prosecution. The banianship was regulated by an agreement in writing. The duty of the banians was to collect the monies and hand them over to the firm. Gopal Chunder Mullick had accounts in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Both the accused translated the business of the firm. Witness had carefully examined the books relating to both accused, and discovered these embezzlements. Bassalleram, one of the complainants, stated that he was jointly banian with Gopal Chunder Mullick. He was also banian to other firms, one of which was Messrs. Gisborne & Co. He entrusted the whole business of banianship to Gopal Chunder Mullick. Gokool Chunder Mullick was cashier under his brother. Witness joined in the prosecution against the accused. His Worship observed that, strangely enough, in the month of August, last year, there was the case of Haaji Jackriah Mahomed & Co. against one of their constituents, and their assistant, for the same offence. Warrants were ordered to issue for the arrest of accused, who were to be enlarged on bail at Rs. 20,000 each. Shortly after Mr. Farr, of the firm of Messrs. Watkins & Co., surrendered the two accused and furnished bail. The case has been fixed for hearing for the 21st instant.

A CALCUTTA POLICEMAN.—There is such a thing as *trop de zele*, and when the person afflicted with this malady happens to be a European constable of somewhat imposing presence, great weight, and a fair share of natural ferocity, and the victim a respectable young lad not out of his teens, the latter undergoes experiences decidedly novel and as emphatically disagreeable. If the following story is substantially true, it would appear that the clamour of the recent "capture of a burglar in British Indian Street" has dazzled the brains of Constable X01, and so worked on the few senses which nature has so stintingly bestowed upon him, that he regards every other man as a cracker of "cribs." And the ordinary young man, going to or returning from his work, stands a good chance of being "run in" on suspicion of having concealed about his clothes, or in his innocent tin tiffin box, a "jemmie" and complete set of the tools affected by Mr. Bill Sykes. A decently-dressed European lad, on his way to see his uncle, the other night, entered a hotel, and, while seated at a table, felt a heavy hand on his shoulder and, turning round, found himself in the clutches of a guardian of the peace in plain clothes. "I arrest you on a charge of burglary," said he. The boy collapsed. Finding his tongue after the first effects of this announcement had worn off, he indignantly denied the charge, and giving, his name, address, and occupation, was proceeding, to enter into fuller explanations, when he was cut short with, "Oh ! I dessay. You can say all that to the Magistrate termorrer. I've 'ad four warrants for burglars, got three of the gang run in, and you're the fourth. I've 'ad my heye on you for the last fortnight ; so come on, I say ; I'm in an 'urry." The lad was walked off, and on the road appealed to a couple of European constables on the beat near the hotel. They encouraged him with a hearty laugh. Failing to move his captor to a sense of the situation, he ducked and tried to bolt for it. The policeman's fist was hard, the boy stopped it with his eye, and the result was eechy mosis. He ran into his uncle's house : explanations, followed by a journey to the adjacent thannah, put a different complexion on the case. The discriminating burglar-hunter reluctantly owned his error, but a sheepish apology could hardly compensate the lad for being dragged out of a public resort, branded as a burglar, nor could it quite settle the little matter of the black eye. If we understand rightly, the case came before the Deputy Commissioner, who decided, we believe, that this "patent automaton thief-taker" might work independantly in future, and he has therefore ceased to adorn the force.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Queen's Regulations, the *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks, lay down that if an officer is reported upon disadvantageously by the General officer commanding under whom he is serving, "a notification to this effect must be made to him by the inspecting officer" at the time when the unfavourable inspection report of the General goes to the Horse Guards ; and in order to ensure that this has actually been done, the General has further to certify the fact in writing for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. The Regulations go on to say that this is with a view "of affording to the officer concerned an opportunity of amendment." It is distinctly prohibited that any other unfavourable reports, besides such as have been submitted through the inspecting officer at his annual inspection, and have passed through this routine, should be transmitted to the Horse Guards. This is a fair and equitable arrangement. If an officer sins, he has an opportunity afforded of pulling himself together again. And in order to emphasise the grace which her Majesty desires to extend towards offenders, it is laid down in the Regulations that when an improvement takes place, a communication is to be made to the officer congratulating him upon the same. Theoretically it is assumed that an officer's personal history papers at the Horse Guards should contain nothing against him that has not passed through this ordeal,—an ordeal which alone precludes the possibility of his character and prospects being undermined by prejudice and caprice

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

RS. 5-8 per dozen Quarts Patent Stoppered PILSENER "MONOPOLE BEER."—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS at Rs. 4-8. Superior handkerchiefs, Rs. 5 per dozen. Stout Brown British Socks from Rs. 3-4 per dozen. Cashmere, Re. 1-6 per yard.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT, 9, Hornby Row.

NOTHING is so cheap as our Kioto Dinner Set of 30 pieces for 6 persons, for a trifling sum of Rs. 16 only. No family should now be without it, as it is the cheapest and neatest yet offered in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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HOUSE WANTED, from October, for a European family ; moderate rent. Four bed-rooms.—Address "EVILO," this paper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON-SHEET SHEDS, &c., in the compound of the Cathedral High School, opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. on the premises, the materials of the abovementioned two Work Sheds.

Also at the Executive Engineer Presidency's Store Yard on the Esplanade—a lot of Pore Bunder corbels, copies of the Code of the Public Works Department, waste paper, cut trees and broken Iron stoves, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. Bombay, August 16, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases coloured cotton flannel.
5 " white muils.
2 " " shirtings.
3 " " handkerchiefs.
5 bales grey dhoties.
3 " " shirtings.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Shannon.

2 cases Napoleon Price's soaps, goldenoil, macassar oil, nursery toilet powder, lime juice, glycerine, &c., &c.,

MENESSE & CO. Bombay, August 16, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 15.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams are missing ; but Monday's messages have come to hand through Reuter from the usual quarters. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99⅜. Silver had advanced 1-16d., say to 42d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were still quoted at Friday's rates of £67¼ and £69¾ for the two denominations, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 105½ ; but Exchange on London had advanced to Francs 25·35¾.

In the General Produce Markets there had been no further change, quotations for Wheat and Seeds being the same as they ruled at the close of last week.

The spot price of Mid-Uplands was 1-16d. lower in Liverpool on Monday, at 5¾d. per lb., and the Cotton market closed quiet all round, the total sales having summed up only 8,000 bales including 500 Surats, these being quite unchanged in value. American Arrivals were unaltered for August-September, 1-32d. higher for September-October, 1-32d. lower for November-December, and 1-64d. down in other positions. The Manchster market had been quiet but steady. In New York, 11 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 9-56 cents for November Futures were still quoted.

Supported by a strong demand from spinners, our local Cotton market has been firm and active to-day, the reported transactions not falling far short of 4,500 bales. Oomraottee descriptions have again attracted most attention, especially Julgaum and Nuggur, of which some 2,000 bales have been taken at Rs. 198½ to 199½ for the former, and Rs. 202-6 for the latter, the other purchases of Oomra kinds having been in Khangaum at Rs. 207 ; Indore, at Rs. 183½ ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 193. Nearly 1,000 bales of Wadwan changed hands at Rs. 207-9 ; and more than half that quantity of Dharwar, at Rs. 201 to Rs. 203½. A little Bengal was also taken at 182½. With regard to forward business in connection with the next crop there has been a fair feeling among dealers. Rs. 166½, Rs. 176, and Rs. 186 have been quoted for contracts in the three grades of Bengal for January delivery ; Rs. 196 for "Good" Julgaum and Rs. 229 for Broach for March ; and Rs. 199 for "Good" Bhownuggur for May delivery ; but we have not heard of anything having been booked to-day.

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in demand, and a small business only has been done in a quiet market ; but prices remain at the level of our last quotations.

SEEDS.—More enquiry has been felt to-day, principally for *Linseed*, which we quote half an anna per cwt. higher at Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt. ; but transactions have not been upon a large scale. In *Rapeseed* a moderate business has been passing, and the market is steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	377 bales.
Wheat	17,692 cwts.
Linseed	6,073 ,,
Rapeseed	5,133 ,,
Poppyseed	1,457 ,,
Groundnuts	878 ,,

FREIGHTS are not by any means active, but the market remains firm. The Europa (s) is now reported to have engaged 2,000 tons of cargo for Antwerp at 19s. per ton for September loading. The following are our quotations for ready business ; but for next month's shipment 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton less is named :—

Liverpool.	21s. 3d.	per ton.
London	20s.	,,
Open Charter	20s. to 20s. 6d.	,,
Havre	21s. 3d.	,,
Dunkirk	21s. 3d.	,,
Antwerp	20s.	,,
Marseilles	20s.	,,
Trieste & Venice	37s. 6d. at Ex. 2s.	,,

EXCHANGE again opened steady at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 4d. 9-32d. for 3 months' Sterling Credits, and 1·72 for Francs ; and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer, ready and forward, at which a moderate business has been done for both, but 1s. 4⅛d. has been refused to-day for Bank Demand. As usual, pending the result of Council allotments being known, banks have not been eager to do much ; but Calcutta rates having come firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. for ready Telegraphic and 1s. 4⅛d. forward, we have kept fairly steady here. We quote :—

	Ready.	Forward	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do	1s. 4 9-32d.	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	,,
Francs	1·72	1·72.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to move slowly but steadily upwards, and we have to report a further advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, quoted at opening at 100 13-16 to ⅞ for money, and closing at the higher price. For account there have been buyers to-day for this month at 100⅞, and for September at 105-8, these rates being steadily maintained to the close. 105 nominal is still the rate for the other denomination.

SHARES have been a quiet market to-day, and the little which has been done in Mill scrip has had a varying result. Hyderabad Deccan Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5; and Khatao Mucconji, Mazagon, and Queen have moved up to the same extent ; and Anglo-Indian Re. 1 ; but Oriental have declined Rs. 10 ; Jevraj Baloo and Queen, Rs. 5 each ; and Lackmidas Khimji, Rs. 2½. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 10 higher ; New Indian Press have advanced Rs. 2½ ; Mofussil are Rs. 5 down. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25, and the second issue Rs. 5, higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	45,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	315
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co oration	30,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 250		5 pct.	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	202 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co. Ld.	525		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33¾	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	98
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	491
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	50	100	Rs. 10	52
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	44
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	..	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	380
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	95
Naple H. I Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	10 p.c.	155
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	Rs 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	20	20	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 9½	1,285
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	10	Rs 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	20	20	p	160
Berare Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All		90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,165
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUMMING—August 14, at 2, Cumballa Hill Road, the wife of A. E. Cumming, Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

ACCORDING to the usually accepted Biblical chronology, about forty-one centuries have elapsed since the human race was prevented by the confusion of tongues from completing the tower of Babel. A simultaneous but not concerted attempt is now being made in France and Switzerland to bring back the state of affairs that prevailed in the plain of Ghinar at the end of the twenty-third century B. C. In the grounds of the Paris Exhibition M. Eiffel is trying to raise a tower whose top may reach unto heaven, and Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, has invented Volapük, the universal language, in order that the whole earth may with a little industry once more enjoy the privilege of being of one language and of one speech. Although Volapük is a new invention the idea of having a universal language is by no means original. The problem of establishing a means of communication between many peoples, all speaking different languages, has been attempted in various ways by the unlearned multitude and by individual learned men, but, although partial success was obtained, no universally accepted and understood solution of the difficulty was arrived at. It is said that long ago in the Far East the semi-pictorial characters of the Chinese language, representing, as they did, whole words, were generally understood by many foreign merchants who could not speak Chinese, but nevertheless could by means of these word characters make their wishes understood, not only to the Chinese, but also to the Japanese and other Asiatics who were as ignorant as themselves of Chinese as a spoken language. At the present day foreign merchants and the uneducated Chinese are able to understand each other by means of what is called Pidgin English, a modification of English in accordance with Chinese principles of euphony and pronunciation not unlike the Babylonish jargon in which Anglo-Indian ladies often converse with their native servants and borahs. In this Pidgin English, the language of Shakespeare and Milton gets strangely transmogrified. It must be rather a trial for an educated Englishman to say to a Chinaman "Wat ting you wantchee ?" (What do you want ?) or "My look see too piecee numpaone Chinaman wailo topside houseo galow" (I saw two Chinese gentlemen go upstairs), yet it has to be done, and according to Mr. Leland this childish sounding dialect is spoken by several millions of people. A very similar dialect based upon English is generally used throughout the islands of the Pacific.

Such composite dialects are invented by men too ignorant to undertake the task of intelligently mastering a foreign language. Sometimes, however, one particular language has been chosen, as if by common consent, as the medium of communication with foreigners. Thus among the learned of the Middle Ages Latin was a kind of general language. Later on French was chosen as the language of European diplomacy. In India Hindustani has long been used as a *lingua franca* over this land of many tongues, and of late years English has established itself as the common language of all educated natives. These facts suggest a possible alternative solution of the difficulty which Volapük is intended to meet. Why should not one living language be chosen as a second language to be taught in the schools of the whole world by international agreement ? This would secure the immense advantage of having at the very outset some forty or fifty millions of people familiar with the language to be made universal. But jealousies between the great nations of the earth would effectually prevent any such international agreement. As English is the most widely spoken of all European languages, and is year by year extending its sway over the world, it would be the most natural language to choose. But is it likely that Russia, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, China, and Japan would all unite in foregoing the claims of their own mother tongues, and allow English to be generally recognised as the language of the world ? This would no doubt be for the English and the Americans an entirely satisfactory solution of the difficulty, but national sentiments and the admitted difficulty of learning English seem to remove it beyond the bounds of possibility until the world is a great deal older. If English cannot be accepted as the universal language still less can any other language, dead or living. Therefore it seems to follow that for universal purposes a new language must be invented. This need Leibnitz and Bishop Wilkins, Cromwell's brother-in-law, tried unsuccessfully to supply, but they did not succeed in getting their proposals accepted. Their unsuccessful attempt has now been repeated with greater hope of success by the inventor of Volapük.

The chief recommendation of the new language is that it has no irregularities whatever in its grammar. All nouns and verbs are declined and conjugated in exactly the same way. All the rules are so few and so simple that the whole grammar might be mastered in about half a dozen hours, after which short period of study the learner can with the help of a dictionary write correctly in the new language. The same simple regularity is maintained as regards the spelling and pronunciation and the formation and composition of words. So the only difficulty that remains in acquiring the language is the vocabulary. In this last respect Volapük cannot be said to be much easier than any ordinary language. Although a large proportion of the words are based upon English roots, they are about as different from English words as French or German words are. This is partly owing to their being spelt phonetically, and partly to alterations in sound made in order to allow them to be pronounced easily by different nations. For instance a Chinaman is unable by any means to pronounce "r," and changes "rice" into "lice," "throw" into "thlow." Accordingly, as it is intended that the millions of Chinese should speak Volapük, "r" is almost entirely excluded from its vocabulary. Thus we find the English words "beer," "bring," "railroad" appearing in Volapük as "bil," "blin," and "blod." Other words are derived from German, French, and Latin roots. On the whole we may say that the vocabulary of Volapük would be for an Englishman about as easy to acquire as that of the German language. There remains the immense advantage in facility of being learned that is derived from its being an artificial language, with all grammatical difficulties carefully avoided. It is not, however, to be expected that a new language, with no stores of literature or philology to attract the student, will be learned simply because it is very easy. It is primarily intended for business men, and the practical question is whether it is likely to be of any use. The answer to this is that it would certainly be of immense use if it were adopted all over the world, utterly useless if its study is confined to a small number of persons fond of wasting their time in odd branches of learning. Is there then any reason to expect that the use of Volapük will spread all over the world ? Its supporters tell us that it is already making rapid progress. If we may accept as a statement of fact one of the sentences given for translation in Kirchhoff's Handbook, "even to-day the Universal Language (Volapük) is spoken by more than 40,000 people." We are distinctly told in one of the prefaces of the same book, that on the circulars of large commercial firms, the phrase *Spodon Volapüko* (correspondence conducted in Volapük) is not uncommonly to be found. Certainly Volapük grammars are passing rapidly through successive editions in Germany and also in England, and in France a periodical called *Le Volapük, revue mensuelle*, edited by Professor Kirchhoff, keeps a register with addresses of all Volapükists in and beyond Europe, who are able and willing to conduct correspondence with Volapükists of other nations. All this shows that Volapük is something more than an amusement for *dilettanti*. It has made remarkable progress through private effort, and with some assistance from kings and governments might really firmly establish itself as the *lingua franca* of a good deal of the world. If England, France, and Germany were to agree to have the language taught in national schools, other nations would follow their lead, and every one all over the world would find it incumbent on him to learn Volapük. The impetus that would be given to the commerce of the world by such a consummation would be enormous.

MOOLAH ISMAIL, to whose success in getting rather more than half of what he claimed we referred yesterday, is a remarkable man. Besides being farmer of customs to the late king, he was in some sort the Whiteley of Mandalay during the last years of Burmese independence. He built a great market in the city out of which the Arthur Crawford Markets would not be missed, and he was generally credited with a revenue of twelve thousand rupees a month, drawn from that source alone. He was Purveyor-general of the king's navy, and as he was his own auditor-general, it may be supposed that the accounts were well kept. He lived in one of the two mansions built of solid brick in the capital, while the king resided in a palace of wood—much more ornate in carving and guilding however. Our Surat fellow-citizen kept open house for all European visitors who desired to view the city after the British occupation. He had a large and trustworthy following composed of Mussalmans and Chinese, and those who dwelt within his hospitable well-built walls were safe from the alarms of dah and lucifer-match which made life lively but precarious in the other quarters of the city. The master of the house had within the inner portals a family which even in Utah would be considered largely conjugal. Mandalese gossips held that thirty wives, mostly Burmese, were on the premises, unseen of all save their lord, though in Burma the purdah system is strange and foreign. But then in Burma, before it became British, honest Ismail was a foreigner, though one of credit and renown. That he was a man of organising mind was evident from the scale on which he did everything—even to the ordering of his household, the expenses of which were set down at Rs. 6,000 a month. When we consider that thirty wives, all under one roof, form a number of human beings one-third larger than a committee of the Whole Corporation of Bombay, which makes the Government of this Presidency tremble in its shoes, and preoccupies the last months of the retiring Viceroy's period of office, it is difficult to overestimate the genius for ordering the lives of others of that son of Surat ! Suppose the whole thirty wives of his exercised the right of "speaking as often as they liked !" In that extremity even the payment by the Government of India of rather more than fifty per cent. of the amount overdue from the extinct Government of Burma would scarcely make life worth living in so voluminous a household.

THE polite request of the University authorities that the Municipality should light the clock on the Rajabai Tower has led to a discovery and a suggestion. The discovery, for which an eminent officer of the Royal Engineers must have the credit, is that you can light an elephant—if it happen to be a white one. Whether it is to be lighted by the tail or by the blind eye is not on the records of the Corporation. All we read therein is Major Selby's honest avowal of the belief that the University should light its own white elephant. People have been asking ever since how it is to be done, and some, eager that the world should not lose sight of a good idea, are looking forward to a paper "on the Lighting of White Elephants, with suggestions for putting salt on their tails," at an early meeting of the Natural History Society. The suggestion, which is the second product of the letter of the Registrar of the University, belongs to another order of ideas, but it, too, is clever —very clever. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has hit upon a new source of civic wealth in his proposal to establish a kind of ratio between the rupee and offices of hitherto profitless honour. "You are too poor to pay for oil to light your big clock," he tells the University. "Tax the vanity and the office-seeking impulses of your members, and you will have money enough to light your clock and do much more that you ought to do and don't." A scale of charges for offices in the University, ranging from Rs. 50 for a Fellow to Rs. 1,000 for a Chancellor, would make a fund with which the University could do so much that it would have no shortcomings left for its critics to occupy themselves with. And think of the fine vista of economic possibilities it would open up ! If the Chancellorship of a University is worth Rs. 1,000 what would not the honour and dignity of a Governorship be worth, to say nothing of those of a Viceroy ? Really in this happy thought of Mr. Nanabhai's we have a solution of half the financial troubles of the day. But until the idea has been carried out we would suggest that the Municipality come to a little clearer understanding as to whose business it is to keep the clock lighted. The clock belongs to the University it is true—it is *their* white elephant, to adopt the scientific language that was heard the other day—but we have not heard of any advantage that the University derive from the lighting of the clock. If it is useful to any one it is useful to the residents of the Fort, and to that extent it is a public convenience which the University would be doing a foolish thing in paying for, despite the advice that has been given them.

THE same despairing bitter complaint of block in promotion which is heard from the Bombay Civil Service is echoed from the Political Department in Kathiawar. A correspondent states that the "stagnation" prevailing is not of yesterday, and there seems to be very little chance of a remedy being found. What makes the situation the more hopeless is that when Political Officers take leave their assistants step into the acting appointments so that there is no circulation possible, and not even temporary promotion gives heart to the department. This is not a cheerful state of things in a department, it must be admitted. What makes the block of promotion felt the more keenly in these days is that while obligations grow with time, the value of the rupee recedes in inverse ratio, so that the resultant is a steady aggravation of the miseries of life.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Pundit Bhugwanlal Indrajee was held last evening in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society under the presidency of Mr. Justice Scott. The meeting was well attended, and resolutions were passed stating that the late Pundit's eminence as a scholar and archæologist, together with his private virtues which endeared him to his fellows and friends, rendered it fitting and desirable that steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory in Bombay, and appointing a very large committee under the presidency of Mr. Justice Scott with Messrs. P. Peterson and Javerilal Yajnik as secretaries to carry out the object. All the speakers testified in very eulogistic terms to the great services of the late Pandit, and the resolutions were passed with acclamation.

THE long pending case of Luckmidass Morarjee *vs.* Nathu Laljee, the Secretary and Agent of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, in respect to partnership matters, which was decided by Justice Scott in favour of the plaintiff, and against which an appeal was filed, has been referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, who has just made an award which has met with the approval of all parties concerned. The award is that Nathu Laljee shall at once withdraw the appeal, and pay the amount of the decree in suit No. 497 of 1887 to the said Luckmidass Morarjee. The defendant to pay plaintiff's costs. The defendant to buy forthwith fifty-one shares in the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Company, Ld., belonging to the said Luckmidass Morarjee, at the rate of Rs. 125 each.

THE Viceroy's tour in the autumn will probably be confined to the line of railway between Umballa and Calcutta, with possibly an excursion on the river Ganges for part of the journey down, but no details have yet been settled. His Excellency is likely to make over charge of his office to Lord Lansdowne on the 10th of December, and will leave Calcutta the same day direct for Bombay.

SOMETHING yet remains on the Pagoda Tree, in the Rampore State, at all events. At a durbar, held there a few days ago, the Nawab gave a Government promissory note for a lakh of rupees to Dr. Freyer, the State Medical Officer, in recognition of his professional services to him and to his Dewan, whom the doctor lately pulled through a long and trying illness.

AN officer who has come out by the last mail, and who met Lord W. Beresford just before he left England, says that Lord William's appointment as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne has only been sanctioned for one year. After that the authorities insist that he shall return to duty with his regiment, the 9th Lancers, in the Command of which he is to succeed Colonel Stewart Mackenzie. Lord W. Beresford has been absent from his regiment for several years, from the time he was appointed to Lord Northbrook's staff as junior Aide-de-Camp. Lord W. Beresford is forming a racing-stable at home, and has registered his colours.

THE Lahore paper draws from a recent fatal carriage accident to Mrs. Greenwood, the wife of the District Engineer of Jullundar, a lesson as to the danger of jumping from runaway carriages. It is almost always better, it says, though it often requires great courage to sit still and await results, than to attempt to escape by jumping out. It is even much better to have been thrown out than to leap—as the less serious result of the accident to Mr. Greenwood, in this case, confirms. This is no doubt largely due to the conscious but miscalculated efforts which are made to ward off injury, when the leap is intentional : as persons fainting and drunken men, who fall "helplessly," seldom injure themselves ; whereas a man who makes an effort to prevent or break his fall is frequently hurt. The lesson to be drawn from accidents like the above is, no doubt, not only to resist all temptation to leap out when the horse has bolted, but to cling as firmly as possible to the trap, in the hope that even the lesser evil of being thrown out may be ultimately avoided.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, has been the victim of a singular blunder on the part of the Horse Guards. It lately became a question in his case whether the warrant applying to the retirement of Majors who have served for five years on the Staff

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINES COMPANY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Mining Company yesterday the motion to adjourn the discussion of the report until October was defeated on a poll. The meeting, however, still refused to adopt the report or to re-elect Mr. C. A. Winter as a director, but these decisions were reversed on a poll.

During the week 7,000 proxies were withdrawn.

On being pressed to state his proposals for future action Mr. Watson accepted a suggestion to hold a conference with a committee representing the shareholders.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIR JOHN GORST.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls the attention of Lord Salisbury to the charges made in the *Pioneer* and the *Statesman* against Sir John Gorst, and contends that if they are not disproved his retirement should be insisted upon. The accusations really amount to complicity in corruption. Mr. Tom. Palmer's influence over Sir John Gorst is said to be so great that the India Office cannot afford to overlook it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATTEMPT ON GENERAL BOULANGER'S LIFE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

General Boulanger, who is making a tour in the Department of the Charente, had an attempt made on his life to-day by an Opportunist, who fired five shots from a revolver at him.

General Boulanger escaped unhurt.

DEATH OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Mr. Michael Gould, the Administrator-General, died at the Madras Club last night. The judges and lawyers alluded to the subject on the opening of the Court to-day. The High Court closed early.

THE MADRAS JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

Nine witnesses were called for the prosecution of Sub-Judge Kunjen Menon yesterday. The prosecution closes to-day. Twenty-four witnesses are cited for the defence.

EUROPEAN MEDICAL AID IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

On Sir Asman Jah's visit to Simla, H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin expressed their appreciation of all that had been done to promote medical work on the European model in Hyderabad. Great efforts have apparently been made in Hyderabad during the past year to bring European medical aid within reach of the Zenana women in the country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 14. *

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Coromandel, for Colombo and Australia, left, at 5 p.m., to-day.

* Delayed in transmission.

Aug. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with homeward Indian mails of 7th August, arrived here, at 11 a.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 13.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1-3½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	105¼
5 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.	106
Bar Silver.....	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Both Bombay and Aden cables interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwader, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 1-30 p.m., to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Aug. 14.

10 p.m.	79·5

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	82·4
6 p.m.	80·9

THE CHARGE AGAINST HANMANTRAO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The charges of corruption alleged against Hanmantrao, Jaghirdar of Bijapur, came up for hearing before Mr. Vidal, Collector and District Magistrate of Poona. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Little, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Frere, and Nicholson, Government Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, for the defence, while Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of his brother, Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford. Mr. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent, and Mr. Crawford, were also present during the proceedings. The small court was crowded to excess, and the atmosphere before the hour fixed for the hearing had become vitiated. The windows of the room and the passages leading to the doorway were crowded with natives who formed the entire audience. As a preliminary matter Mr. Branson applied to his Honour to order the windows to be cleared and the persons in the passages and windows be ordered to sit down, facetiously remarking that they would be able to understand quite as little sitting as they would standing. Besides the atmosphere of the court would be so much the more easily endurable. This suggestion was acted upon, and the audience was even then much better accommodated than the representatives of the press, some fourteen of whom were provided with two small tables, each measuring four feet by two.

Mr. Branson then read a voluminous correspondence regarding the proceedings, pointing out that the names of witnesses (except a "probable" list) had been supplied to the accused. He then took objection to the proceedings in the form as now proposed, and asked that the matter be transferred to the Sessions Court, contending that there was no information on oath by anybody, and that the police report, which had been submitted in this, a non-cognisable offence, was valueless. The magistrate, therefore, he urged, was not empowered to proceed unless he had before him some information sworn to by some person on oath —some person whom they could hold responsible and have a call upon in the event of the proceedings on that information being disproved. This police report could not give the magistrate power to entertain what are called "charges." If the charges were to be gone into his learned friend would have to get somebody to go into court and swear and subscribe to an information. He presumed that statements of the witnesses, whose names were given to them on the 13th August, had been taken down by the police, and he asked for those not only under the section, but on every principle of equity and justice. For he could conceive of no one being willing to put an accused on his trial without giving him an opportunity of contradicting the witnesses and proving his innocence. The prosecution could not urge that they were privileged.

Mr. Jardine was of opinion that it was a mere matter of quibbling on the part of his learned friend, and that sufficiently explicit intimation of the charges and witnesses had been given. He appreciated his technical arguments, but could recognise no substantial objection to the explicitness of the charges and the information given them. They were willing and anxious to give the accused every advantage and opportunity of clearing himself. They proposed to give sworn evidence to day, but if Mr. Branson said he was unable to cross-examine the witnesses to-day, they would offer no objection to him deferring it, and as to his objection that no sworn information had been given, if his learned friend had not risen to make his address to the magistrate by that time they would doubtless have had some sworn testimony to act upon. He recognised the validity of the technical objection, but what did his friend wish? Would he have an adjournment till next day that they might put in a sworn information? If so, he was willing. But he could call a witness who could make an oral information—one in writing was quite unnecessary. The only difference would be that the information would be given in the presence of the accused instead of in his absence. Concluding he asked his Honour (1) to proceed and (2) to refuse the application.

Mr. Branson briefly repeated his application for copies of statements made to the police, but his Honour pointed out that the case was not a cognisable one, and no statements, such as the learned counsel imagined, had been made. Mr. Branson then further urged his objection that no proper process had been issued, and no person had come forward to lay the charges.

The magistrate held that it was necessary to have sworn information, and that the present statement was insufficient; therefore the informations must be formally made. This was then done, and the case proceeded.

The following is a full report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Branson said he wished to address the court before his learned friend proceeded to open the case. On the 16th of July his client was arrested upon a warrant issued upon an information which, but for the issue of that warrant, he should have said, with great respect to the court, contained absolutely no allegation of any offence committed by the accused. However that might be, the warrrant was issued, and the charge suggested in the information was the one which they were called upon to meet. On the 31st July, the case again came before the court, when the Government were not prepared to proceed with the case, and were obliged to ask for a fortnight's postponement. He (Mr. Branson) wished to lay before the court what had passed in the interval between the Government authorities and those who represented the accused, having regard to a proposal which, he understood, was made by the Government solicitor to proceed upon three charges not contained in the information which was originally laid, and upon which the warrant had been issued. On the 8th of August, Mr. Merwanji Framji, on behalf of the accused, wrote to Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, that although Mr. Little had undertaken to furnish him with the names of the witnesses to be called on behalf of the Crown, he had not yet been favoured with the same. The pleader added that unless the names had been given without any further delay, he would apply to the magistrate to have the case struck off the file as fraudulent and unfounded. Not having received any reply to this letter, Mr. Merwanji wrote another on the 10th August, stating that as the names of the witnesses had not yet been furnished, counsel would be instructed, when the case was called on the 15th, to have the complaint struck off the file, and to apply for all the costs incurred by the accused up to date. On the 10th August, Mr. Little wrote to Mr. Merwanji that his letter of the 8th had been delivered during his absence from Poona, that he had never undertaken to give him the names of the witnesses, nor did he agree with the pleader in his interpretation of the law. What he had said on the former occasion was that, before the date of the hearing, he hoped to inform the defence as to the other charges which Government intended to bring against the accused on the 15th, and that he would still give them information, which he would probably send on the following day. On the 11th August, Mr. Merwanji wrote to Mr. Little saying that he regretted to observe that he (Mr. Little) should disagree with him on the question of law, that he would find on reference to section 252 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the magistrate was bound to ascertain the names of the witnesses for the prosecution on the very first day the accused was brought before the court. Mr. Merwanji further observed that the adjournment obtained by the prosecution on the first day was not on the ground that there were other charges which the Government proposed to lay against Hanmantrao, but on the ground that the evidence in the first charge was not ready. It was on that gropnd that the adjournment was granted.

The magistrate said that he thought the proceedings would show that Mr. Little applied for an adjournment on the ground that there were other charges of a similar nature to the one mentioned in the information, and that therefore time might be saved by taking them together.

Mr. Branson replied that that would be no ground for adjournment. The adjournment was granted on the ground that Mr. Little was not prepared to go on with the charge which had already been preferred. But that was a matter practically unimportant because what was really of importance was the procedure which the prosecution proposed to follow, as would be seen from Mr. Little's letter of the 11th August, in which the further charges that were proposed to be laid against the accused were specified, together with the names of the witnesses. The learned counsel having read those charges, said that that showed a supreme indifference to dates and places. On the 12th August, Mr. Merwanji wrote that his client was quite prepared to meet the case, whenever he would be legally required to do so. But for the present he would simply object to his proceeding with any of the three charges on the 15th instant, as they were informal and improper. He was surprised to find that, although Mr. Little had named the witnesses in the three proposed cases, he had refrained from dealing with the complaint which had been already recorded. He was at a loss to understand why the prosecution, in spite of the utmost endeavours made on behalf of the defence, should have kept the accused in the dark up to that date as to the nature of the evidence that was to be led against him on the original charge. In any case, it was added, that the case could not be proceeded with on the 15th. Mr. Little wrote in reply that his notice to the defence on the 29th, his application in court on the 31st, and the court's order on the same day sufficiently showed that it was intended to proceed at the next hearing with the charges in addition to that referred to in the information. He said further that he had not abandoned the charge referred to in the original information, and gave the names of three persons who would be called as witnesses in support of that charge. Now, Mr. Branson said his contention in respect to the three charges mentioned in Mr. Little's letter of the 11th August was this, that the court had no power whatever to proceed upon them.

The magistrate said he had received formal police reports respecting the three charges.

Mr. Branson said that the police reports were so much waste paper for the purpose of giving the court jurisdiction to entertain the case. The magistrate could only entertain the case under section 191 on receiving a complaint on information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon the court's own knowledge or suspicion that an offence had been committed.

The magistrate said that although he had received the police reports, he had not taken cognizance of their contents.

Mr. Branson said that it was then clear that they were not there to meet any of the three charges. The police had no power to make a report to a magistrate, so as to enable the magistrate to take proceedings on that report, except it be in the case of a cognizable offence, or in the case of a non-cognizable offence, when referred to the police by the court itself after an information had been laid before it.

The magistrate desired to know whether the prosecution wished to proceed with the three charges, in conjunction with the charge recorded in the information.

Mr. Jardine replied that what he proposed to do was that the charges should be heard in conjunction with the one already laid in the information which was before the court, but he could not say if it could be done at one trial, or that two trials might not be required.

Mr. Branson, continuing, said with regard to the other charges that there was no complaint, no information, and no informant. In support of his contention that the magistrate could not take cognizance of the three charges under existing circumstances, Mr. Branson quoted a number of sections from the Criminal Procedure Code, and said it was perfectly clear on a consideration of these sections that the magistrate could not, in a non-cognizable case, proceed upon the police reports, unless he had, in the first instance, taken information from some informant or complainant, and had upon that information or complaint directed a prior inquiry by the police. But in such a case what the magistrate proceeded upon was, not the police report, but the sworn information. But in the present case, the accused was not called upon by the court to answer anything at all, and the court could not go into it. Mr. Branson then went on to say that he had another application to make, and that was with reference to the information of the 16th July, 1888. He presumed that the witnesses who were going to support that charge had their statements taken down by the police. In that case, he asked to be supplied with a copy of those statements.

The magistrate: Under what section do you make this application?

Mr. Branson said he had a practical right to them, not only according to the provisions of the Code, but on all principles of justice and equity. Could they conceive of anything more infamous than that copies of the statements should be withheld from the accused? He did not for a moment suppose that his learned friend, Mr. Jardine, would resist the application, but if he would resist it, he (Mr. Branson) was perfectly convinced that he would not oppose it of his own motion, and he was equally convinced that he would not oppose it under any instructions given by Mr. Little of his own motion. Because he could not conceive of anyone with any sense of honesty or justice attempting to do anything so infamous as to keep away from the accused one of the means—and that a most important one—of establishing his innocence. He could not understand a man of any sense of justice attempting to do anything which should place the prosecution in a position of unfair advantage, or the defence in a position of unfair disadvantage, as would happen if the prosecution were allowed to conceal from the court the nature of the statements made by the witnesses to the police. Supposing the witnesses made statements in court which were either diametrically opposed to what they had stated to the police, or materially different from it, the accused would be prevented from having the opportunity of contradicting them.

Mr. Jardine, in reply, contended that full information had been given to the defence of the further charges that had been laid against the accused in the letter written by Mr. Little to the accused's pleader. The learned counsel read over the charges and urged that they were sufficiently explicit. The prosecution had anticipated no objection from the other side, having regard to the fact that due notice of the fresh charges had been given. He might, however, say for the prosecution that they were as anxious to give the accused every opportunity of defending himself from any charges that were brought against as anyone else could be. There was not the slightest desire to take him by surprise, or to take him at a disadvantage; and if his learned friend said that he would not be able to cross-examine the witnesses that day he would not force him to do so. What the prosecution expected to do that day was to give sworn information on these charges. His learned friend said these charges could not be gone into, because there was no sworn information in regard to them. The objection was purely a technical one, that the prosecution proposed to substitute *viva voce* examination of the witnesses on oath for a sworn information in writing. He admitted the technical objection, but he did not see the good of letting the matter stand over for a day, in order to enable the witnesses to comply with that objection. He did not know how his learned friend's client would be prejudiced by the course which the prosecution proposed to adopt. But if his learned friend could show that he would be prejudiced by the matter being proceeded with that day, he should be the last to force him to go on with the case at once. But there could be no objection whatever to the prosecution tendering the evidence-in-chief of some of their witnesses, which might be treated as an information. The second objection of his learned friend was based on two objections, first on the principal of justice, and secondly on the provision of the codes. But Mr. Branson had given no authority in support of his application to supply the defence with copies of the statements, if any, made to the police. He (Mr. Branson) went out of his way to say that if counsel for the prosecution were to oppose the application, he would not do so on his own motion or on the motion of the solicitor who instructed him. He objected to remarks of this kind as being utterly irregular. In conclusion, Mr. Jardine asked the magistrate to proceed with the case, and take the evidence of the witnesses as their sworn information.

Mr. Branson said the Government had taken thirty days at least to find out the proper course to be pursued in this case. This was their last blunder which was of a piece with their blind blundering throughout.

The magistrate said in granting the adjournment he understood that the other charges would be put before the court in such a way as the court would, without any difficulty, take cognizance of that. He was inclined to think that the information now before the court was insufficient, and could not be accepted.

Mr. Jardine: Very well, we will take the information if your Honour pleases, shortly, and I will open my case afterwards.

The informations were then formally laid, the informants answering questions of Mr. Jardine.

Bulvant Narayen Dabir, Acting Mamlatdar of Amalner, then made the following information which he swore to:—I entered Government service in 1874, and was appointed a head karkoon in January, 1886. I know Hanmantrao Rajavendrarao. In the month of August, 1887, I paid Rs. 3,000 to Hanmantrao for being appointed a mamlatdar by his influence with Mr. Crawford. Hanmantrao was to intercede—to exercise his influence. Ramchandra Gopal Jevekar and Narayen R. Sathi were to arrange the matter between myself and Hanmantrao.

Mr. Jardine: Do you charge him with having committed an offence under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code?

Bulwant: Yes, 162.

Mr. Jardine: And 163?—Yes.

Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, said: I am Mamlatdar of Chandur. In May 1888 I was transferred to Chandur from Peitha. About June last I saw from the *Government Gazette* that I was transferred to Jowli about June or the end of May. While I was at Chandur I saw the notification in the *Gazette*, dated 28th May, 1888, that I was transferred to Jowli. On seeing that I sent my brother to Poona. After my brother's return I went to Poona. This was on the 9th of June 1888, and in Poona I put up with Ragoo Gunesh Kantikar. On the 10th June I was introduced to Hanmantrao. It was in the morning of the 10th June Kantikar went with me to see Hanmantrao. Hanmantrao said I have purposely got you transferred to Jowli and I have got nine men placed over your head. How is it that your eyes are not yet opened? If you give me Rs. 2,000 the order of your transfer will be cancelled; that was the final result of the interview. I agreed to this, and on the same day Hanmantrao took me to Mr. Crawford. The next day I paid Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao. I went alone, and no one saw me pay it. I had a servant with me, but he stayed downstairs. The same day my transfer to Jowli was cancelled, and a week later he sent Rs. 1,000 to Kantikar, and the second sum, he had also reason to believe, was handed over to Hanmantrao. Asked, Do you charge him with an offence against sections 152 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code? Informant replied: I am guilty. I paid him the money to commit offences. What did you pay the money for? To have the transfer cancelled. And Hanmantrao was to procure that cancellation for your money? I understood that that was so, and that he did get the order of transfer cancelled.

Vishnu Babajee Wadikar said: I am Deputy Accountant and Assistant Collector of accounts at Dholi. I have been a Government servant for twenty-five years. Finding myself superseded I made enquiries. More than once?—Yes. As the result of these enquiries in January I sent Rs. 1,000 to Shabajee Raghoonath Tirodkar. I sent in all Rs. 2,000 in two instalments. The first was in January 1887. To whom he was to pay the money?—I do not know. I have reason to believe he paid the money to Hanmantrao. It was paid to get the place of head accountant for me through the Commissioner. He was to represent my case to the Commissioner, and by using his influence to get the place for me. My belief was that the post could not be got without paying for it. On the 3rd February, 1888, I was gazetted acting head accountant. After that I sent another Rs. 1,000. It had been settled that I should do so. Rs. 1,000 was to be paid in advance and Rs. 1,000 after the appointment. I had reason to believe that this Rs. 1,000 was also paid to Hanmantrao, but Shabajee did not tell me so. There was a general rumour that appointments were got in this way and to the best of my belief the Rs. 2,000 was paid to Hanmantrao. And in receiving the money, as I have reason to believe, Hanmantrao committed an offence against sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code.

Shabajee Raghoonath Tirodkar said:—I am a clerk in the Commissioner's Office, Central Division. I remember Vishnu writing to me with reference to an appointment. He said the accountantship of Khandeish was likely to become vacant and asked me to make *kut put* with Chitamboor Kesow Gadgil to get the place from him. After negociations with Chitamboor I was told that Rs. 2,000 was wanted to get the place for Manikar. He sent me Rs. 1,000 in January 1887. I went with Chitamboor to Hanumantrao's and paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the latter. Eight or ten days later Wadikar forwarded a further sum of Rs. 1,000 which I paid to Hanmantrao.

Mr. Jardine then opened the case for the prosecution. He said: In this case, as your Honour sees, Hanmantrao is charged under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code with accepting or obtaining gratifications in order by gratuity or illegal means to influence a public servant, and under 163 with exercising influence. Hanmantrao in his relation to Mr. Crawford, it will be shown, were such that he induced people to believe that by his influence he could determine or bring important influence to bear upon the official acts of the Commissioner to fill up appointments or make transfers from one place to another. It will be necessary to give some evidence as to those relations. I shall call evidence to show that Hanmantrao followed, whilst in Poona, no ostensible business. He had been in Poona now for some considerable length of time, something over two years, and during that time, although occupying no post which would bring him into contact or communication with the Commissioner of the Central Division or to place him, as he undoubtedly had been, on terms of very great intimacy. The evidence I shall put before the court will show that Hanmantrao had constantly been in communication with the Commissioner both at his office and at his bungalow. Thus it is alleged directly against Hanumantrao that it was in direct communication with Mr. Crawford, but it is my desire in examining the witnesses I shall call to exclude any evidence which might appear to bear against anyone not before the court. I shall, however, be obliged to put before the Court evidence of which I may give this sketch. It is necessary to show that other persons were implicated, or it could not be supposed that he would have been able to exercise any influence—such influence as is provided against by sections 162 and 163 I. P. C.; that evidence will show that he was in the constant habit of having interviews with the Commissioner, that he was either at his office or bungalow on repeated occasions, and that there was a widespread belief amongst the different officials and different subordinates that Hanmantrao exercised a commanding influence over the Commissioner, and it was this widespread belief which actuated these various persons who have alleged these informations to go, as they have actually gone, to Hanmantrao. It will be shown that these gentlemen were in Government service, and believing in Hanmantrao's influence over the Commissioner have, to procure appointments and transfers, gone to him and paid various sums of money in order to induce him to exercise such influence as would lead to the attainment of the end they desired. That will be the evidence applicable to in each case. I propose to proceed with Dabir's case first, then Sindekar's, then Wadekar's, and then, last, Patankar's. Bulwant Narayen Dabir entered Government service in February 1884 and in 1886 was appointed karkoon of Chopda. To better his position and to obtain promotion he consulted his father-in-law Sathi as to the best means by which that end might be attained. Sathi had been in Government service, but was at that time a pensioned officer. The results of the enquiries were that Dabir went to see Hanmantrao, who told him that if he desired promotion it could not be obtained unless Rs. 3,000 were paid. Accordingly Dabir borrowed three sums from a sowcar living in the same place—Rs. 700, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 1,500, as I shall prove before the court. Dabir will depose to the loans and the sowcar's books will be produced, showing entries on the 22nd and 28th June, and 9th August. The balance Dabir paid out of his own pocket. Rs. 1,000 were remitted by hoondee, as I shall prove, and Rs. 1,500 in silver; and it will be shown that the money was paid in order to procure promotion to a mamlatdarship, and that this promotion took place a short time after the money was paid. The first payment was made in August, the second in December, and as a consequence Dabir was promoted over the heads of a very large number of persons who might or had reason to believe would have been promoted long before him. There was nothing to account for the rapid promotion in this case, except the exercise of undue influence, and this peculiarity is noticeable in all the cases. In the next case, of Balkrishna Gopinath Sindekar, the informant was appointed acting mamlatdar of Paith, and continued to act as such without being appointed probationer or pucca mamlatdar from 1883 to 1887. In the ordinary course he would before that time have received some position or transfer. As it was, he was transferred to Chandur in 1888, he then sees a notification in the *Gazette* that he is transferred to Jhali. Believing this an unhealthy place, and hearing that an illegal grantification might be of some avail, he attempts it. He draws hoondies for Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 from Toolsiram, a sowcar in Chandur, and sends the amounts by his brother to Hanmantrao. On 10th June he has an interview with Hanmantrao, who says Rs. 2,000 will be necessary to procure the cancellation of the transfer, goes to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, and ultimately the negociations had the desired effect. Before waiting on Mr. Crawford he unbosomed himself to Pense, who advises him against his plan. He then goes to Dabaji Kharkhar, of the Alienation Department, who does the same, but unavailingly. The money is paid and the transfer is cancelled. As to the third case, Vishnu Babaji Wadekar had been a Government servant for the last twenty-five years, during which time he found himself superseded again and again by his juniors. Common rumour leads him to open negociations, hoping to get the head accountantship. A death vacancy occurs about this time, and he is promised the vacancy on payment of Rs. 2,000. He agrees to pay the money, and is gazetted head accountant at Dhooli. Your Honour will notice the same peculiarity characterises all these promotions, but in this case the promotion was protested against by Mr. Propert, Commissioner of another division; for it must be remembered that promotion from one grade to another goes by seniority in the presidency and not in the divisions. Mr. Propert pointed out that Rao Saheb Mahadeo, of Kharwar, was entitled to promotion. Consequently the man promoted by Mr. Crawford was transferred to Sholapur and Mr. Propert's nominee appointed instead. His Honour would recognize the fact that had not there been something extraordinary it would not have been cancelled in the way it was. In Patankar's case, he was a Government servant for twenty-three years, seventeen of which he spent in the Commissioner's Office. When the present Commissioner succeeded Mr. Robertson, Patankar was forced to take sick leave, and was unable to get back his position. He then seeks to curry favour with Hanmantrao through Nathu, a pleader in Poona, and obtains an introduction to Hanmantrao. Arrangements are made and for Rs. 400, which Patankar obtains from sowcars, he is appointed deputy accountant in Khandeish. The appointment had remarkable effect upon Patankar's health, for on the same day his leave is cancelled and he takes up the post. This is an appointment in the gift of the Collector of the district and not of the Commissioner of the division. He naturally draws attention of the Commissioner to this fact, and that the Commissioner explains it was made inadvertently, but that the transfer was necessary in order to effect the economy ordered by the Government. The Collector accepts this explanation, and the appointment is endorsed. These are the four specific accusations I hope to prove before the court, and in anticipation would merely remark that there is nothing to be alleged against the character of any one of these except that they have unfortunately been led to offer illegal gratifications to procure the appointments or transfers. It might be asserted that these witnesses had been suborned, but when it was remembered that there were numerous witnesses the probabilities of the truth of such accusation became the more remote. I am convinced, however, that such a strong and connected story will be laid before the court that your honour will come to the conclusion that the witnesses are truthful, and that illegal gratifications have been received by the accused.

Bulwant Narayen Dabir was then called. He said: Besides being Acting Mamlatdar I am a B. A. of the Bombay University. I entered the service on the 2nd February, 1884, as second karkoon at Chopra. In January, 1886, I was appointed head karkoon. My pay was then Rs. 40, being at first Rs. 35. Whilst head karkoon at Chopra, I consulted my father-in-law, Narayen Shamrao Sathi, about the manner of getting promotion to a higher grade. I was led to do this from the way in which appointments were made, and the general rumour as to the manner in which they were made.

Mr. Branson objected to this, but Mr. Jardine said he merely wished to ascertain the motive. Mr. Branson asked for a vote of the objection, as the matter at best could be rumour, which was taken.

Witness, proceeding, said: In consequence of rumours I heard I was led to take this step. I understood that appointments were not given by seniority, and on that account I took this step. My father-in-law was formerly a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner of the Central Division. I got a reply from my father-in-law. In consequence of the reply I arranged to send him Rs. 3,500. I borrowed the amount from a sowcar, Monak Ratiram, of Chopra, at first Rs. 700, to which I added Rs. 300 of my own, making Rs. 1,000. Then I borrowed Rs. 1,000. I had them sent to my father-in-law. There was an interval of a week or two between the sending of the two instalments—one of the two I sent in the form of a hundi and the other in currency notes. When I borrowed these sums I signed for the loans in his book. The signatures in this book are mine. The 22nd June and 28th June are the dates of the signatures. I got the hundi from Shamlal Chunial, a sowcar. I lived in his house. The hundi was bought in the name of my father-in-law, and was payable in Bombay. I sent the money within a very few days after borrowing it. Rs. 1,000 I sent in notes. I gave the other rupees in currency notes. I did not post them myself. Bhukan Chimanlal took them to the post and insured them. He lives in the same house as I do. On the 9th August, 1887, I borrowed a further sum of Rs. 1,500 from Monak, and this is my signature for the amount. I sent the Rs. 1,500 by Bhukan by hand to my father-in-law. After that I went to Poona. It was in the same month—after the 20th. I stayed with my father-in-law, Sathi. I went with him to see Hanmantrao at his (Hanmantrao's) house. It was in the morning, I think. He was in his house. My father-in-law introduced me to Hanmantrao and told him I was the man for whom a mamlati was to be provided. Hanmantrao said very well. He then asked whether the money was ready, and I said yes. He then said, bring it to me immediately. We said, that is, either I or my father-in-law said, the money was all right, but we had doubts whether a mamlat would be then provided. Hanmantrao said that one or two vacancies were likely to occur in September or October, and that one of them should be given to me. I then returned home. I promised to pay the money before returning home. I saw Hanmantrao again the next day. The amount to be paid had been previously arranged at Rs. 3,000. The next day I went again with Ramchandra Gowpal Jowakai to see Hanmantrao at his house. This was about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, taking the money with me. I cannot fix the actual date of this. We took the money with us. Rs. 1,500 was in notes and Rs. 1,400 in cash. It was in two bags of Rs. 700 each. When I got to Hanmantrao's house Hanmantrao was sitting upstairs in the back part of the house. Both of us placed our bags of money before Hanmantrao, and I produced the notes which I had with me. We said: Here is the money. He returned the notes to me, and removed the two bags into another room, asking me to wait, as he was taking his meal. He said that as arranged the previous day he would take me to the Commissioner with the money. I waited till he took his meal accordingly. We then both went to the Commissioner's bungalow in Kirkee. We drove there. My companion Ramchandra returned. Hanmantrao took me with him into a verandah and there took the notes from me and went inside the house, asking me to wait. After a few minutes he returned and told me that the Commissioner was coming to see me. Looking at me, Mr. Crawford, who came out, asked Hanmantrao who I was. He replied, "He is Dabir." He told the Commissioner that he received Rs. 3,000 from me. He said: Very good, and then said to me that my name stood considerably high on the list, and he would soon give me a mamlat. He then gave me a caution not to expose the matter; not to tell anyone. We then returned home. Hanmantrao went to his house, and I went to my father-in-law's. After that I returned to Chopda. In December, 1887, I again came to Poona, having got one month's privilege leave. I came to be married. The leave was from the 5th December to 5th January. I was married on the 7th December. My previous wife died in July, 1887. When in Poona in December I saw Hanmantrao at his own house. There was no one else with me. During the latter portion of my leave it was that I saw Hanmantrao. I told him that September and October had already passed, and I had not yet received a mamlat. He replied: You should not be impatient; you shall have it by and bye. He promised to take me to the Commissioner next day, and he did so. He drove to the Commissioner's bungalow next day. We did not see him, so came home again. I returned alone. Hanmantrao went home in his own carriage. It was about six or seven days after this that I got my appointment. I had not been again to the Commissioner's bungalow. I have acted at Chopda as Mamlatdar from that time till I was transferred in June, 1888, to my present position at Mamladi. As acting mamlatdar I received Rs. 118-12. When I was appointed acting mamlatdar there were five or six persons above me in my district of Khandeish who were qualified for the appointment. Three of these persons had acted as mamlatdars before.

Mr. Branson reserved his cross-examination.

Manock Ratiram was the next witness examined by Mr. Jardine. He said I am a sowcar by profession. I know Bulwant Narayan. I have known him for the last two years and a half. I gave certain moneys to Bulwant Narayan. I produce my rusa book, and on reference to it I find the following sums lent to Bulwant Narayen:—Rs. 700 on the 22nd June 1887, Rs. 1,000 on the 28th June 1887, and a further sum of Rs. 1,500 on the 9th August 1887.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

A PARIS correspondent writes that the Panama Canal affairs are in a state of hopeless confusion. A crisis is expected soon, and in the panic which is anticipated half provincial France will be ruined, for millions of small savings and earnings are invested in the scheme, in blind confidence in M. de Lesseps. The financiers are meantime preparing for the coming storm. The Communists are gaining daily in strength and numbers, and the present Government is exceedingly afraid of them. A person in a position to know, said a few days ago, "What we fear at the Elysee is not Prussia, but civil war in Paris."

THE following story from Shanghai is from *trovato*:—A curious-looking craft had been seen passing down the river, in the shape of a little stern-wheel boat in which the motive-power was supplied by a number of coolies working with their feet. The little craft in question was built in a Chinese yard, near Tunkadoo, and on a recent occasion an enthusiastic amateur photographer, a foreigner, was seen looking at it, and getting his apparatus into order. Before, however, he could get the focus, he was accosted by the proud and jealous constructor,—"No can makee picture this steamer; bye 'm by you go England side make all same." And to make sure, he then and there warned the foreigner with his coupon of the river.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AGAINST THE PROMOTERS OF A COMPANY.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hart, Chief Judge, heard a suit in which the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, sued Muncherjee Burjorjee Wadia, a shareholder, for Rs. 1,085-6, being the amounts of calls on ten shares alleged to be held by the latter, with interest.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, appeared in support of the claim; and Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, represented the defendant.

The following plaint, which was filed, gives the full particulars of the plaintiff's case:—

The defendant is a member of the plaintiff's company and a registered shareholder of ten shares thereto. Before the commencement of this suit, and while the defendant was such shareholder as aforesaid, two calls were duly made upon the said shares in pursuance of the registered articles of association of the said company under the provisions of the abovementioned Act. The particulars of the said calls are as follows:—

(a) A first call of Rs. 50 per share, payable on or before the 15th day of March, 1887.

(b) A second and final call of Rs. 50 per share, payable on or before the 2nd day of May, 1887. Due notices of all the said calls were given to the defendant, and each notice contained an intimation that interest at nine per cent. per annum would be claimed or the amount of the call mentioned therein from due date or dates of the same. The plaintiff's company have frequently demanded payment of the amount of the said calls, with interest, from the defendant, and also on the 16th day of January last caused a notice to be sent to the said defendant through their solicitors, Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, demanding the amount of the said calls, with interest, but the defendant has not complied with it. Copy of the said notice is hereto annexed and marked C. The defendant has not paid any of the said calls in respect of the said shares, nor any interest on the amount of such calls, and there is due to the plaintiff's company by the said defendant the sum of Rs. 1,085-6 for the amount of the said calls and interest. The plaintiff's company claim judgment against the defendant for the said sum of Rs. 1,085-6 with further interest on Rs. 1,000, part thereof from this date till payment.

In defence all liability was denied, and the following issues were raised:—

1. Defendant's name was put on the register of shareholders without sufficient cause, and so he is not liable.

2. The defendant was induced by the misrepresentation by some one acting on behalf of the company at the time.

3. The terms on which the defendant agreed to become a shareholder, and therefore he is not liable.

The defendant alleges a different company. Mr. Hormusji undertook to take shares in the defendant's company, and in consideration thereof the defendant agreed to take ten shares in the present company.

The defendant wrote a letter on the 8th October, 1886, withdrawing his liabilities in respect of the shares.

4. The document signed by the defendant is not an exact copy of the register memorandum.

5. The defendant withdrew before allotment by the said letter of the 8th October, 1886.

6. Apart from issue 5, no valid allotment has yet been made. The qualifications of the directors are not proper.

7. No proper notice of allotment given.

8. Registration of plaintiff's company is invalid. The defendant did not attend the meeting of the shareholders on the 25th February, 1888.

Mr. Russell in opening the case stated that the company was registered on the 23rd December, 1886, and the defendant signed the duplicate of the memorandum for ten shares. But, of course, he was not bound by such signature, owing to the non-registration of the memorandum. However, on the 17th February, 1887, the first meeting of the directors was held, and at the meeting it was declared that a first call of Rs. 50 should be made to the various persons on the register of memorandum. On the 24th February a notice was sent

holders but one are clerks in the office of Bomonjee and Hormusjee ?—They are.

His Honour : What has that got to do with it ?

Mr. Hemming : Your Honour will see.

His Honour : I do not see anything.

Mr. Hemming (to witness) : Were not each one promised that they would not be called upon to pay ?

Mr. Russell interrupting submitted that the point was irrelevant.

Mr. Hemming said that it was very relevant. He was in a position to prove that these persons who signed the register were induced to do so simply to get the company registered. They were all clerks, one of whom was in receipt of Rs. 12 a month and the highest salary among them was Rs. 60 or Rs. 70. In addition to this Mr. Hemming said he could show that not one of the directors had paid their calls, and that these people who had signed the memorandum had also not paid any call. Mr. Hemming put it to his Honour whether or not, considering all this, the whole thing was not a fraud.

Mr. Russell remarked that Mr. Wadia had his remedy to sue for damages.

His Honour : I do not see anything in what you say has anything to do with the fact whether the defendant was or was not a registered shareholder.

Mr. Hemming : I would submit, your Honour, assuming every one of these people had subscribed their names in this way in order to get this single man to subscribe for a large number of shares. Would not that vitiate the transaction ? There is a misrepresentation.

His Honour : Who misrepresented, the directors or the promoters? I do not see what it has to do with that.

Mr. Hemming : It was represented that the company consisted of seven shareholders. I say here is concealment and misrepresentation.

Mr. Hemming then resumed the cross-examination. Witness stated that the directors were registered as owners of shares in March, 1887. He could not tell the date.

What was the date of the first meeting of the directors ?—The 17th February.

Then on the 17th February none of the directors were registered shareholders ?—No.

Mr. Hemming read article 76 as to the qualification of directors. (To witness): Who were the directors present at the first meeting?—Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, Mr. H. M. Vakhil, and Mr. Rahimbhoy Allana.

The case was here adjourned for tiffin, and when the court sat again Mr. Hemming once more referred to the point of the invalidity of the directors to allot shares, as they were not qualified. He contended that it was not sufficient qualification for the directors simply to be registered as holders of shares when they had not paid a pie on their shares. It was only a nominal qualification.

His Honour said they were liable all the same.

Mr. Hemming : Does your Honour rule that the qualification of the directors is immaterial when the calls were made ?

His Honour replied that he had already ruled that whether somebody else paid or did not pay for their shares did not affect the question whether the defendant was a shareholder.

Mr. Hemming said he would not press the point. (To witness) : Then on the 17th February there were no shares registered in the names of the directors ?—No.

How many shares are registered in the name of Mr. M. O. Motishah ?—Five, which were registered on the 3rd March, 1888.

How many meetings did he attend before his name was registered ?—Four. I never received any letter from the defendant repudiating his liability. There is no resolution in the express terms of allotment. The first meeting of the directors took place in Mr. P. M. Mehta's bungalow, and the offices of the company are in Baboola Tank Road. With regard to the presence of the defendant at the meeting witness maintained he was there, and there were no one present who had not paid their calls.

Other witnesses, mostly shareholders, were called, and deposed to having seen the defendant at the meeting. The case was then adjourned till this morning.

MONSOON AND CROP PROSPECTS.

Madras.—For week ending 4th August, 1888.—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot; fair in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Salem, and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura, Salem, Anantapore, and Vizagapatam. Want of rain greatly felt in these districts and parts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Ganjam. Pasturage very scanty in Madura and insufficient in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, North Arcot and Bellary. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising in southern districts, falling or stationary elsewhere. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—For week ending 8th August, 1888.—River continues low in Sind. Rain in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and throughout the Presidency Proper; but insufficient for sowing in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and for rice transplantation in Guzerat; also insufficient in Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar, and Baroda and transplantation in parts of Karachi, Nasik, and Thana. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednager, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Rice damaged by excessive rain in parts of Kanara; cotton in parts of Kathiawar, and standing crops in parts of Upper Sind Frontier injured by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum and Baroda.

Bengal.—For week ending 7th August, 1888.—Rainfall has been general all over the Province during the week. In Cuttack and Puri heavy rain fell on the 4th and 5th instant, and prospects have consequently improved. Cultivation of late rice is generally proceeding well, but in places in the Rajshahye Division more rain is wanted. Early rice and jute are being harvested in some districts, and generally reported on, as goods crops. In Behar *bhadoi* crops are doing well, but have suffered to some extent in Patna, Monghyr and Maldah districts from the rise of the Ganges. Sugarcane promising. Indigo manufacture continues. Considerable rise in the price of rice in Cuttack and Puri during the past fortnight; elsewhere no marked fluctuation reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 8th August, 1888.—Rainfall general during week. A break is needed. *Kharif* crops promise well. Sowing and weeding in progress, and prospects appear favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices are on the whole steady. The condition of the agricultural stock is generally satisfactory.

Punjab.—For week ending 8th July, 1888.—Rainfall general, except in Mooltan and Peshawar. Prices fluctuating in Delhi, rising in Amritsar, Lahore, Peshawar, and falling in Shahpur; elsewhere stationary. Ploughings for, and sowings of *kharif* crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Peshawar. Prospects of standing crops reported good in Jullunder, Amritsar, and Lahore, average in Rawalpindi, and promising in Sialkot. No damage done to crops. Pasturage generally sufficient, but scarce in four districts.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 8th August, 1888.—Rain general. Weeding in progress. More rain required for rice in Seoni and Nagpur. Cotton and *jowari* thriving. Prospects generally favourable.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 8th August, 1888.—Some rain in the Civil and Military Station. Rainfall also fair in Bangalore and Shimoga districts. Crops reported to be withering for want of rain in parts of all districts, except Bangalore and Shimoga, and sowing operations retarded in parts of Tumkur and Hassan districts. Outturn of crops in the Mysore district far below the average. Pasturage diminishing in parts. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore district and fallen in the Shimoga district. Good rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 8th August 1888.— Some rain in Berar during the week. Cotton plants one foot high. Sowing of kharif crops completed. Weeding in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. No marked change in prices. Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—For week ending 8th August, 1888.—Good rainfall during the week, except in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural operations in progress. Condition of crops and pasturage improved in Neemuch. No change in prices.

Rajputana.—For week ending 8th August, 1888.—More or less heavy rain has fallen in the Province during the week. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock fair. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some places. Prices steady, but falling at some places.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	40	3	43	70	43	59	47	76
Aug. 14, Tuesday	.....		.....		.....		0	31
„ 15, Wednesday	0	11	0	7	0	15	.....	
Total	49	14	43	77	48	74	48	7
Total corresponding date of last year	69	1	70	60	66	91	64	96

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 10th prox.

THE LAST OF WIMBLEDON.

THE twenty-ninth and in all probability the last meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon Common has been brought to a close. The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—

At this juncture it may be of some interest briefly to review the progress of the National Rifle Association during the last twenty-nine years, especially in its connection with the annual prize meeting on Wimbledon Common. The association was founded in the autumn of 1859 "to give permanence to volunteer corps and to encourage rifle-shooting throughout the Queen's dominions." Earl Spencer was lord of the manor of Wimbledon, and his action did not meet with the complete approval of the public. "The licences granted by Lord Spencer for rifle targets, for the erection of butts, and the annual use of the common by the National Rifle Association were regarded by the committee as intended to assert his unqualified dominion over the common." So the Wimbledon Common Committee reported in February, 1867. And again: "At the commencement of the rifle meeting the common had been much cut up in several places in order to form raised mounds of earth at the firing points. Great holes had been dug in a very careless manner, and the turf quite destroyed; although this damage might easily have been prevented by bringing the earth from another spot." In 1871 the Wimbledon and Putney Common Act received the Royal assent, and Wimbledon Common, as well as Putney Heath, became vested in conservators for the public benefit. The change made little difference to the association, which was allowed to continue its annual occupancy at a rent of £100. The suggestions of the conservators were treated with uniform courtesy and consideration by the association. Some damage to the common was of course inevitable. This the conservators said, they should always endeavour to reduce to the minimum, and they relied on the co-operation of the association in their efforts. Reporting in 1882, the Conservator said : "The relations of the conservators with the National Rifle Association and the other volunteer corps have been throughout of a friendly character." These extracts, supplied by Mr. Rabbit, of the Wimbledon Free Library, will show the pleasant nature of the relations which have existed between the custodians of the common and the association since 1860. Whether the Conservators would have granted the original permit or not is doubtful; but the volunteers being there they have been for seventeen years allowed to remain in peace.

The Queen fired the first shot at Wimbledon on the 2nd July, 1860, when the first prize meeting was formerly opened. The prizes were sixty-seven in number and their value—including that of the challenge cups—amounted to £2,238. In 1874 the prizes had increased in number to 1,694 and in value to nearly thirteen thousand pounds. Last year the number (exclusive of challenge cups) was 3,179 and the value £12,334 12s 8d. The Queen's Prize of the first year was won by Mr. Edward Ross, then a mere lad. Mr Ross was among the earliest visitors to the camp this year. The Swiss—from whose "Tir National" our English Rifle Association was in a certain sense copied—visited Wimbledon the first year, and took part in one or two competitions. The first of those trade prizes—profitable alike to competitor and donor—which has since become so common, was instituted in the first year, and took the form of a watch from Mr. John Bennett. The 1860 meeting was a financial success.

A sketch of the history of the National Rifle Association from the first meeting to the present day would, if written with any pretence to completeness, require a volume. Such a record down to the year 1876 has already been published by Mr. J. R. Macdonnell, of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, and Mr. Macdonnell would be well advised if he seized the present opportunity to bring his admirable history down to 1888. The story is one of "ups and downs" in matters financial; of meetings held in fine weather and of meetings held, like that of 1888, in rain and wind; of changes in the kind of rifle used; of the adoption of various systems of marking; of accidents to markers; of the visits of foreign potentates and our own Princes; and of the attendance of foreign and colonial marksmen! The meeting of July 1868 seems to have taken place in the hottest weather. Competitors threw up their chances because it was too hot to shoot. The thermometer stood at 103 degrees in the shade. In 1873, on the other hand, the weather seems more closely to have approximated to that of the present year. A fearful storm raged on camp Sunday. The encampment became a scene of utter desolation. The great umbrella tent was blown down. Only those who were on the common last Sunday can form any adequate idea of what things looked like in 1873. For several years the Whitworth rifle was used in shooting for the Queen's Prize. Other rifles were also tried. In 1871, however, the Government Martini-Henry rifle was used, and it has been compulsory ever since. The present system of marking was adopted in 1874. The change from "iron" to "paper" naturally met with considerable opposition; but volunteers soon became reconciled to the innovation and the "dummy" target, with its indicating squares, has been in use since that time. In the early days of the Association accidents to markers occurred with an unpleasant frequency; and in 1864 a poor fellow named Cooper was killed. Forgetting that the target was not of iron but of pasteboard, he went behind it to pick a lead out of the earthen butt. The register keeper, also forgetting that the target was penetrable, fired a shot to arouse his attention. The bullet entered the man, and he died a few days afterwards. This, we believe, is about the only fatal accident that has occurred during the twenty-nine years that the Association has been on Wimbledon Common. The Belgian "Gardes Civiques" visited Wimbledon for the first time in 1866, and were most hospitably entertained. They returned in July, 1867, upon which occasion the Sultan of Turkey visited the camp, and witnessed a review of the English and Belgian volunteers, whose numbers were supplemented by a considerable force of regular troops. Canadian, Australian, and other colonial volunteers have also visited Wimbledon on various occasions.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE IN FRANCE.

THE *St. James's Gazette* contains the following account of the extraordinary treatment of an American lady in France :—

Another instance of the crying evil of the system of "preventive" imprisonment in vogue in France has just come to light. On Sunday week an American lady named Devarny, unable to speak French, was arrested in Paris, near the Arc de Triomphe, on a charge of picking pockets. She was conveyed to a police station and kept in custody for five hours, and after having been searched was transferred to the depot. She could not even manage to make the police understand her address. The following Tuesday she was liberated, and told that it was a mistake. On leaving the depot she remembered that her jewels and money had not been returned to her. She went back to ask for them and was rearrested, and sent to the prison of St. Lazare. Her repeated demand to be taken to the American Consul was unheeded as upon her first arrest.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says :—

I have seen her to-day (Tuesday) when she explained the whole story of her arrest and detention, in a manner which appears perfectly corroborated by information I obtained from the boarding-house in which she had been staying. I have also seen the magistrate charged to investigate the case, and found to my surprise that amongst the papers found upon Mrs. Devarny were letters and telegrams from America, proving apparently that the lady is of good family and means. Although the magistrate had had these documents in his possession ten days, he had not had them translated, nor had he communicated with the American Minister at the lady's earnest request. When I explained the probable importance of the documents in question, the magistrate replied that unfortunately he had not always an interpreter to hand, and was obliged to trust to some other foreigner being in prison at the same time. But for my visit he would probably still be in ignorance of the contents of his "dossier." It is worthy of note that no stolen property was found upon the lady, no bystander complained of having been robbed, and the only evidence is that of two private detectives, who say they saw her attempt to pick pockets. Mrs. Devarny fully justified the possession of the sum of 327 fr. she had in her pocket by going with the police to a banker who had changed her an American bill for 1,000 dols. recently, and yet she has been confined for more than a week in St. Lazare Prison, in the company of the vilest women and female thieves. Only two days ago, she informed me, was she enabled to obtain a piece of soap, through the kindness of a Protestant lady missionary who visits the prison from time to time; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the police had in their possession more than £12 of her money. Mrs. Devarny assured me, with tears in her eyes, that she feared she would lose her reason. I was the first person to whom she had been able to converse in English since her arrest.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER STEAMER AFLOAT.

THE new Inman and International steamer City of New York, which left the Clyde on the 21st ult. on her trial cruise round Ireland, arrived in the Mersey after a very successful voyage. This magnificent vessel, which was built by the Messrs Thomson, Clydebank, Glasgow, represents the latest development of modern scientific shipbuilding on a large scale. She is not absolutely the longest vessel afloat—the City of Rome is 16 feet longer—but in respect to tonnage nothing can compete with her except the Great Eastern, which need not be taken into account. The length of the City of New York is 525 feet, her beam 63 feet, and she is not less than 10,500 tons register. She has three masts, and three funnels, and for beauty of line few boats afloat will match her. She is 2,500 tons larger than the Servia, 2,345 tons larger than the City of Rome, and 2,723 tons more than the Etruria. In constructing the City of New York the contractors were enjoined to keep two things in view, and the same remark applies to her sister ship, the City of Paris, now on the stocks at Clydebank. The vessel was to be unsinkable, and the internal arrangements were to approximate to those of a first-class modern hotel. The former valuable quality is believed to have been secured by a new arrangement of bulkheads and water-tight compartments. The latter stipulation the passengers will not fail to appreciate, for the accommodation provided for those who can afford to travel first-class absolutely leaves nothing to be desired. This part of the ship suggests a floating palace, so beautifully and artistically has it been fitted up in every department. In addition to the usual dining saloon, drawing-room, and smoking-room, a novelty is introduced in the shape of a library, on the shelves of which are 800 volumes representative of the best English and American authors. Another novel feature is a promenade or upper deck, reaching in an unbroken stretch from stem to stern of the vessel. Up the centre of this deck and of the main deck below are ranged a splendid series of state-rooms, so grouped as really to constitute suites of private apartments. The second-class passengers and emigrants have not been forgotten. There is an installation of the electric light to the extent of 1,100 lamps, and electricity is also utilized in driving a series of exhaust fans for the ventilation of the lower deck and engine-rooms, each of which is capable of dealing with 250,000 cubic feet of air per hour. Hydraulic power has likewise been largely utilised, and all operations, formerly done with great expenditure of manual labour, have been brought within its influence. The City of New York, which has cost over £300,000 is, in every sense of the word, a great ship, and from her wonderful things are expected in respect of speed. Everything has been devised to make her one of the fastest ships on the ocean. Her engines are capable of working up to 20,000 horse-power, and when on the measured mile last week she ran at the rate of 20 knots an hour, though only driven at three-quarters power. What she can do in that way, however, will be better tested when she begins her real work, though, on her first voyage, it is not intended to run her at her full speed. She has certainly her work cut out for her, seeing that the Etruria on a recent trip crossed the Atlantic in six days and two hours. During the trial trip of the City of New York 862 miles were covered, and the average speed maintained during the whole time, leaving out of account the detention in the fog, was from 18½ to 19 knots an hour. By the experience thus gained, it is believed that 23 knots an hour will be got out of the ship. It may be added to this general description of the City of New York that in constructing her account was taken of the fact that she may be called upon to act as an armed cruiser. Should that ever be necessary, it is intended that she should carry fourteen five-inch guns on her promenade deck, the height of which from the sea, combined with the steadiness and speed of the ship, would give her many advantages.

REMARKABLE REMEDIES AT THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Brigton, was one of the most satisfactory the Association has ever held. The advances in medicine during the last year have been considerable. In their time the African arrow poison has come into use among physicians as a remedy for heart disease. Prof. Liebreich, the discoverer of chloral, has made another discovery, which consists of a fat extracted from sheeps' wool. Almost as soon as you rub this fat on the skin it is absorbed. It differs from other fats in that it contains no glycerine, and will not turn rancid; it is the fat natural to the skin.

A new discovery, shown also at the British Medical Association, was cod liver oil in a solution, and called the Kepler Solution. In one of the reports of the Association in a Brighton daily paper we read the following :—

"A truly wonderful and interesting preparation is the Kepler Solution of Cod-liver Oil in Malt Extract. In this preparation the oil is so finely incorporated into the malt that no globules are apparent, even under the highest powers of the microscope. The unpleasant taste of the oil does not appear, and some authorities claim that one pound of this solution is worth more than five pounds of any other preparation of cod-liver oil. The best microscopes are provided and crucial tests applied; most prominent medical men have examined carefully this new discovery, for everyone is invited to do so. The encomiums on this solution are unmistakably very great."

This discovery has created a wonderful amount of discussion in the medical Press, for the idea of an oil being dissolved was certainly new. Authorities seem now satisfied that, in the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract, the oil is unquestionably dissolved. This is an important point for young mothers to bear in mind, both on their own account as well as on their babes.' Nothing, probably, will impart force to a weak nursing mother like the Kepler Solution, and certainly nothing is required so much by all children fed on artificial foods as some form of fat, for artificial foods are deficient in this. The costiveness of infants and infantile diarrhœa are often due to a lack of fat. Without fat the child will surely waste. A little of the Kepler solution on the finger's tip is relished by infants, and proves just what is wanted.

It is deeply interesting to note the advances in medicine, and the following from the daily reports is of interest :—

There is also to be seen a beautiful clear, pellucid fluid, containing the active principles of the Witch Hazel Plant, or Hamamelis. The preparation is called Hazeline. It is a favourite household remedy, and being prescribed extensively by the profession. It is said to be most useful in hæmorrhages, inflamation, sprains, strains, catarrh, rheumatism, and is considered by many housewifes absolutely indispensable. Some physicians pronounce it a specific for piles. A product which is said to have influenced the science of infant and invalid feeding more than anything else in Zymine. It is a dry powder containing the active digestive ferments of the pancreas, and is powerfully active on all kinds of foods. A "Fairchild" Peptonising Powder (which contains five grains of Zymine) will peptonise a pint of milk so that it will no longer curdle, but flakes like mother's milk. It is said that it agrees with infants and invalids when everything else disagrees. One prominent journal says it has saved more infant lives than any other measure of recent times. The Zymine enables physicians to give their patients for the first time a thoroughly scientific beef-tea. As ordinarily made, physicians tell us that beef-tea are a snare. Cold water does not dissolve the albumen of meat, and hot water coagulates it, so that the real nutriment of the meat is thrown away in the residue. With Zymine the nutritious principle (albumen) is all dissolved and retained, and the difficulty circumvented. Gruels are also liquefied with it, and converted into assimilable form, as, indeed, there are by the Kepler Extract of Malt. The action of a spoonful of this on a plate of tepid cooked starch is very curious; it liquefies it at once. The article, we are informed, is made from the best winter barley, is certainly delicious to the palate, and is prepared as a food for invalids, dyspeptics and infants. Many disagreeable drugs and medicines for the throat are now compressed into biconvex discs, and are swallowed quickly or dissolved slowly in the mouth, according to circumstances. Voice Tabloids (containing cocaine, chlorate of potash, and borax) are among these beautiful exhibits. Lawton's Cotton, which is freed from oil, will absorb more quickly than a sponge thirteen times its weight of water. We noticed, also, the Congo Medicine Chest, strong, compact, and durable, made for the great explorer Mr Stanley in his travels through Africa. Medicine chests for missionaries, for families, for physicians, down to tiny pocket cases, which would go into the waistcoat pocket, and containing a full line of powerful alkaloids—the hypodermic tabloids—were also to be seen.—"Family Doctor" (London).

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AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH.

MR. J. R. LOWELL made one of his happiest speeches at a dinner given in London the other evening to the American men and women of letters at present in England. Responding to the toast of "Literature," Mr. Lowell said :—

I confess that I rise under a certain oppression. There was a time when I went to make an after-dinner speech with a light heart, and when on my way to the dinner I could think over my exordium in my cab and trust to the spur of the moment for the rest of my speech. But I find as I grow older a certain aphasia overtakes me, a certain inability to find the right word precisely when I want it; and I find also that my flank becomes less sensitive to the exhilirating influences of that spur to which I have just alluded. I had pretty well made up my mind not to make any more after-dinner speeches. I had an impression that I had made quite enough of them for a wise man to speak, and perhaps more than it was profitable for other wise men to listen to. (Laughter.) I confess that it was with some reluctance that I consented to speak at all to-night. I have been bethinking me of the old proverb of the pitcher and well which is mentioned, as you remember, in the proverb; and it was not altogether a consolation to me to think that that pitcher, which goes once too often to the well, belongs to the class which is taxed by another proverb with too great length of ears. (Laughter.) But I could not resist. I certainly felt that it was my duty not to refuse myself to an occasion like this—an occasion which deliberately emphasises as well as expresses that good feeling between our two countries which, I think, every good man in both of them is desirous to deepen and to increase. (Cheers.) If I look back to anything in my life with satisfaction, it is to the fact that I myself have, in some degree, contributed—and I hope I may believe the saying to be true—to this good feeling. (Cheers.) You alluded, Mr. Chairman, to a date which gave me, I must confess, what we call on the other side of the water "a rather large contract." (Laughter.) I am to reply, I am to answer to literature, and I must confess that a person like myself, who first appeared in print 50 years ago, would hardly wish to be answerable for all his own literature, not to speak of the literature of other people. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") But your allusion to 60 years ago reminded me of something which struck me as I looked down these tables. Sixty years ago the two authors you mentioned, Irving and Cooper, were the only two American authors of whom anything was known in Europe, and the knowledge of them in Europe was mainly confined to England. It is true that Bryant's "Water Fowl" had already begun its flight in immortal air, but these were the only two American authors that could be said to be known in England. And what is even more remarkable, they were the only American authors at that time—there were and had been others known to us at home—who were capable of earning their bread by their pens. Another singular change is suggested to me as I look down these tables, and that is the singular contrast they afford between the time when Johnson wrote his famous lines about those ills that assail the life of the scholar, and by the scholar he meant the author—

"Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol."

And I confess when I remember that verse it strikes me as a singular contrast that I should meet with a body of authors who were able to offer a dinner instead of begging one (laughter); that I have sat here and seen "40 feeding like one," when 100 years ago the one fed like 40 when they had the chance. (Laughter.) You have alluded also, Mr. Chairman, in terms which I shall not qualify, to my own merits. You have made me feel a little as if I were a ghost revisiting the pale glimpse of the moon and reading with considerable wonder my own epitaph. But you have done me more than justice in attributing so much to me with regard to international copyright. You are quite right in alluding to Mr. Putnam, who, I think, wrote the best pamphlet that has been written on the subject, and there were others you did not name who also deserved far more than I do for the labour they have expended, and the zeal they have shown on behalf of international copyright, particularly the secretaries of our international society—Mr. Lothrop and Mr. G. W. Green. And since I could not very well avoid touching upon the subject of International copyright, I must say that all American authors without exception have been in favour of it on the moral ground, on the ground of simple justice to English authors. (Cheers.) But there were a great many local, topical considerations, as our ancestors used to call them, that we were obliged to take into account, and which, perhaps, you do not feel as keenly here as we did. But I think we may say that the almost unanimous conclusion of American authors latterly has been that we should be thankful to get any Bill that recognized the principle of international copyright, being confident that its practical application would so recommend it to the American people that we should get afterwards, if not every amendment of it that we desire, at least every one that is humanly possible. (Hear, hear.) I think that perhaps a little injustice has been done to our side of the question; I think a little more heat has been imported into it than was altogether wise. (Hear, hear.) I am not so sure that our American publishers were so much more wicked than their English brethren would have been if they had had the chance. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") I cannot, I confess, accept with patience any imputation that implies that there is anything in our limate or in our form of government that tends to produce a lower standard of morality than in other countries. The fact is that it has been partly due to a certain—may I speak of our ancestors as having been qualified by a certain dulness? I mean no disrespect, but I think it is due to the stupidity of our ancestors in making a distinction between literary property and other property. (Hear, hear.) That has been at the root of the whole evil. I, of course, understand, as everybody understands, that all property is the creature of municipal law. But you must remember that it is the conquest of civilization that when property passes beyond the boundaries of that *municipium* it is still sacred. It is not even yet sacred in all respects and conditions. Literature, the property in an idea, has been something that it is very difficult for the average man to comprehend. It is not difficult for the average man to comprehend that there may be property in a form which genius or talent gives to an idea. He can see it. It is visible and palpable this property in an idea when it is exemplified in a machine, but it is hardly so apprehensible when it is subtly interfused in literature. Books have always been looked on somewhat as *feræ naturæ*, and if you have ever preserved pheasants you know that when they fly over your neighbour's boundaries he may take a pot shot at them. I remember that something more than 30 years ago Longfellow, my friend and neighbour, asked me to come and eat a game pie with him. Longfellow's books had been sold in England by the tens of thousands, and that game pie—and you will observe the felicity of its being a game pie, *feræ naturæ* always you see—was the only honorarium he had ever received from his country for reprinting his works. I cannot help feeling as I stand here that there is something especially—I might almost use a cant word and say monumentally—interesting in a meeting like this. It is the first time that English and American authors, so far as I know, have come together in any numbers, I was going to say to fraternize when I remembered that I ought perhaps to add to "sororize." (Laughter.) We, of course, have no desire, no sensible man in England or America has any desire to enforce this fraternization at the point of the bayonet. Let us go on criticizing each other; it is good for both of us. We, Americans, have been sometimes charged with being a little too sensitive; but perhaps a little indulgence may be due to those who always have their faults told to them (Laughter and cheers), and the reference to whose virtues perhaps is sometimes conveyed in a foot-note in small print. (Laughter.) I think that both countries have a sufficiently good opinion of themselves to have a fairly good opinion of each other. (Cheers.) They can afford it; and if difficulties arise between the two countries, as they unhappily may—and when you alluded just now to what De Tocqueville said in 1828, you must remember that it was only 13 years after our war—you must remember how long it has been to get in the thin end of the wedge of international copy-right; you must remember it took our diplomacy nearly 100 years to enforce its generous principle of the alienable allegiance and that the greater part of the bitterness which De Tocqueville found in 1828 was due to the impressment of American seamen, of whom something like 1,500 were serving on board English ships when at last they were delivered. These things should be remembered not with resentment but for enlightment. (Hear, hear.) But whatever difficulties occurred between the two countries, and there may be difficulties that are serious, I do not think there will be any which good sense and good feeling cannot settle. (Hear, hear.) I think I have been told often enough to remember that my countrymen are apt to think that they are in the right, that they are always in the right; that they are apt to look at their side of the question only. Now, this conduces certainly to peace of mind and imperturbability of judgment whatever other merits it may have. (Laughter.) I am sure I do not know where we got it. (Laughter.) Do you? (Laughter.) I also sympathize most heartily with what has been said by the chairman with regard to the increasing love for England among my countrymen. (Cheers.) I find on inquiry that they stop longer and in greater numbers every year in the old home, and feel more deeply its manifold charms. They also are beginning to feel that London is the centre of the races that speak English, very much in the sense that Rome was the centre of the ancient world. (Cheers.) And I confess that I never think of London, which I also confess that I love, without thinking of that palace which David built, sitting in hearing of a hundred streams—streams of thought of intelligence, of activity. And one other thing about London, if I may be allowed to refer to myself, impresses me beyond any other sound I have ever heard, and that is the low, unceasing roar that one hears always in the air. It is not a mere accident like the tempest or the cataract, but it is impressive, because it always indicates human will and impulse and conscious movement, and I confess that when I hear it I almost feel that I were listening to the roaring loom of time. A few words more. I will only say this, that we, as well as you have inherited a common trust in the noble language which, in its subtle compositiveness is perhaps the most admirable instrument of human thought, and human feeling, and cunning that has ever been unconsciously devised by man. (Cheers.) May our rivalries be in fidelity to that trust. (Cheers.) We have also inherited certain traditions political and moral, and in doing our duty towards these, it seems to me that we shall find quite enough occupation for our united thought and feeling. (Cheers.)

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT HANGCHOW.

THE house of the Loh family, in Hangchow, is closed. Rumour says that the head of the family has been beheaded by order of the Emperor, and this is how it came about says the *North China Daily News* :—

Two merchants, having transacted some business at the Hien city of Loh-hah, departed for their distant home taking their money, more than one hundred dollars, with them. The Loh-hah Hien has a bad name. Idle men and robbers abound. The two merchants had been watched and the direction in which they went noted. That afternoon an innkeeper, some tens of *li* from Loh-hah, received a visit from some men, who asked if two merchants were to spend the night there. They added : "We wish to know because we have some business with them." The innkeeper said he had not seen the two merchants and did not expect any such persons to spend the night in his house. The robbers left, and shortly after the two merchants arrived and begged a night's lodging. The innkeeper absolutely refused, saying : "Some people, known to be robbers have been here," said he, "enquiring for you. Your only change is to hasten to the house of a military mandarin who lives about two *li* from here. If he takes you in you will be safe, otherwise neither of you will be alive to-morrow." The two merchants hastened on. The military man received them willingly, listened attentively to their story, and at once, with the assistance of his two brothers and the servants made preparations to resist the expected attack. About midnight a knock was heard at the large outer gate. This gate had been so barricaded with stones that it could only be opened one foot thus allowing only one man to enter at a time. Upon the door being opened a rush was made by the robbers to get in a body, but their efforts being frustrated they sought to enter through the partially opened door. The first man who entered was immediately killed, also the second, third and fourth. Then those inside succeeded in shutting and bolting the door. Soon there was again a knocking, and a man's voice was heard asking what had become of those who had entered. The only answer he received was one of the heads of those who had been slain tossed over the wall to him. With this head in their possession the robbers hastened off to the Loh-hah magistrate, a Hangchow man, named Loh, and told a plausible story as to the way in which they had been set upon in the night by the military mandarin and how they had only just escaped with their lives, bringing the head of one of their murdered companions with them. Just as they finished their story, the military mandarin and his two brothers arrived and gave a true account of what had taken place. "You shall all stay here until the morning," said the Magistrate, "and then we will go and enquire into the matter." But this would not satisfy the robbers. "You must let us return at once," said they, "that we may take care of our murdered friends' bodies, otherwise they will be made away with and to-morrow they will be nowhere to be found." Mr. Loh, who evidently sided with the robbers, said that the request was reasonable, but it was strongly opposed by the military mandarin who said, "If you let these men go, at least release one of us to protect our house, otherwise these men will go and murder the fourteen helpless people left at home, and you will be responsible." But Mr. Loh would not listen to their earnest entreaties, the robbers were released, and the military man and his brothers detained. The next day when they all reached the house, they found that the robbers had their revenge indeed. No less than fourteen persons lay murdered before their eyes. The old mother's grey hairs had not saved her, the baby's tender years had not saved it. Mother, wife, young children, servants, all lay in the silence of death.

The two merchants, it seems, escaped and went straight off to the Fu city of Kiang-ning and laid the whole case before the higher authorities. Enquiries, were at once set on foot which brought the truth to light. The mandarin at Loh-hah Hien, who favoured the robbers and so caused the death of fourteen persons, was sentenced to pay ten thousand taels, compensation to the military mandarin and afterwards to be beheaded. And so it comes to pass that the house of the Loh family in Hongchow is closed. I ought perhaps to add that when the question of compensation was being talked over, the military mandarin said; "I ask not compensation for my wife, because I can get another; I ask not compensation for my children, because I may have some more; but I do ask compensation for my old mother. My mother is gone, alas! I can never get another mother."

THE POSITION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

THE following communication in the *Standard* from St. Petersburg throws light upon the recent telegram announcing that Russia will insist upon the withdrawal of Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria :—

As to the Bulgarian question, I have often pointed out, and do so again, that there is no divergence of basis on the subject between Germany and Russia. Neither will recognize Prince Ferdinand, who will have to go sooner or later, but Russia has not, nor has had, the slightest intention of moving a single Cossack to turn him out, any more than Prince Bismarck would move a single Pomeranian soldier. This is a true statement of the position, as left by the recent Imperial meeting, and a knowledge of it is worth more than all the columns of guesswork with which the European press has been flooded during the past fortnight.

The correspondent adds :—I can assert positively that no concrete questions were discussed or even touched upon, and that, consequently, no special arrangement was come to. But no greater mistake can be made, and none more dangerous, than to argue from this that the interview is barren of political results. On the contrary, the complete accord, the warm friendship, established between the two Monarchs are of vastly more importance than any specific agreement upon one or other particular questions, and, though, for obvious reasons efforts will be made in nearly every country in Europe to deny or lessen the importance of this personal alliance, those will be wisest who recognize it at once and shape their policy accordingly.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* also has something to say about the Bulgarian question. He remarks :—

The rumour is current that the Emperor William mentioned to the Tzar the name of Prince Waldemar of Denmark as that of a very suitable successor to Prince Ferdinand, in the event of the latter retiring from the Throne of Bulgaria. His German Majesty intimated that he proposed to discuss the matter further with the King of Denmark on the occasion of his approaching visit to Copenhagen. I have every reason to believe that this rumour is perfectly correct. It will be remembered that Prince Waldemar has already once been elected by the Sobranje as Sovereign of Bulgaria. This was in the autumn of 1886, a short time after Prince Alexander finally withdrew from the country.

With regard to the views of the Austrian Government on the subject, I have authority for stating (continues the same correspondent) that Austria has no special interest in Prince Ferdinand remaining at Sophia. He never was the protege of Austria, who has throughout always maintained a perfectly neutral attitude towards him. On the other hand, Austria would never consent to the intervention of any Power by force in Bulgaria.

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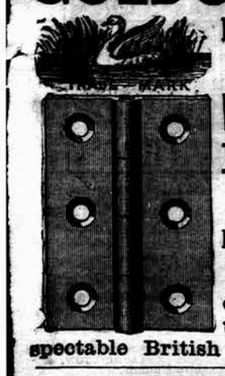

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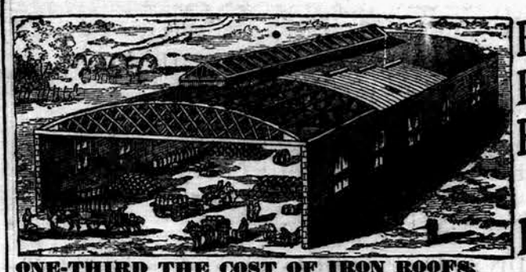

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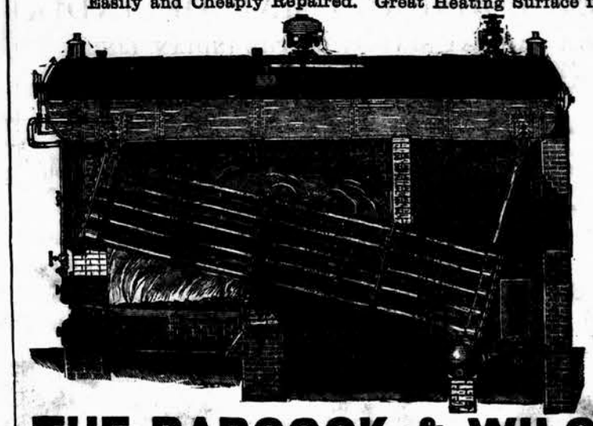

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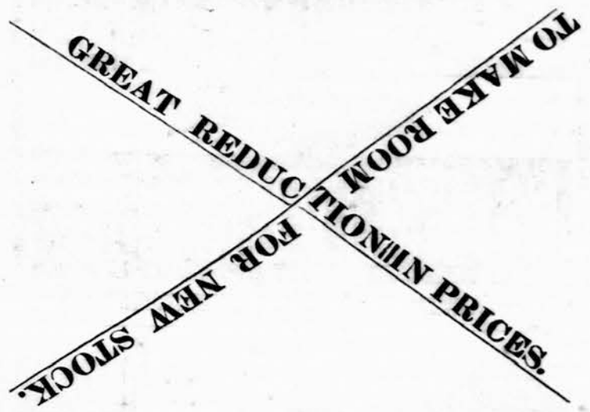

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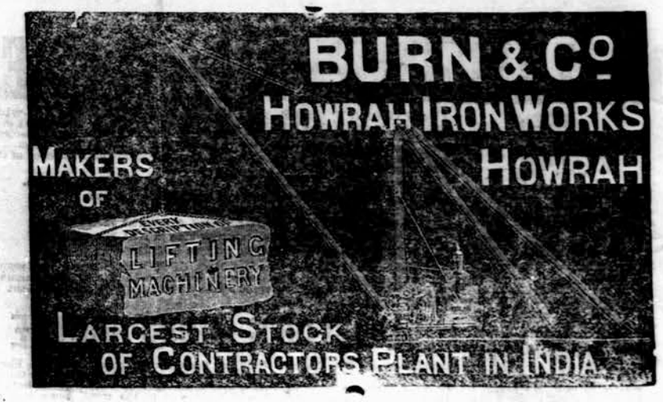

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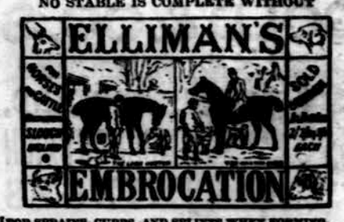

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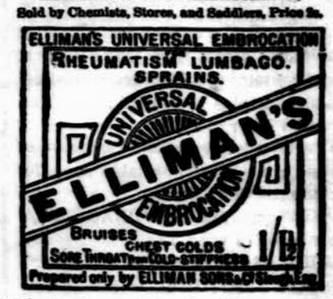

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Golden Lyre."

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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